PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,769—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
21st Apl.	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6899
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8060

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Gibraltar and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing **All Passengers** must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,376	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,365	Cambe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Cambe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,633	Verron	25th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 34, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716..	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3 89..	22nd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5103..	23rd June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091..	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716..	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3089..	28th "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124...	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106..	3rd October
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091...	23rd "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	23 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	26 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	27 Apr.	11 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,635 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

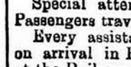
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
18th April, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzi	4,191	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	26th April 1906
* † PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5824	7th May "
* † FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5824	9th June "
* † TRIESTE	D. Mistrorgo	5096	8th July "
† BANZ FERDINAND	C. Mitrovitch	6049	20th " "
† NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Piraeus

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	1709	K. Soyeda	27th April	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5323	—	11th May	23th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU	4625	—	15th May 23th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... "	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	"	1 12
Matt Silk Ties ...	... "	2 12	Soft Collars ...	... Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... "	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... "	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCHED THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,190 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 4	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	52 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 15	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 750 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER.
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore "
Seoni "
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta.
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices : "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
" McAlpin & Huggett.
" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

	Rs. a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)... per Tin	1 0
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ..... per Tin	0 12
ONIONS in VINEGAR per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil..... ..per Bot.	1 0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar .....per Bot.	1 0
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) .....per Bot.	0 8
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES .....per Bot.	1 0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1 0
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1 0
Do. do. ..... per small Tin	0 10
TONNO SPORT in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt .....per Bot.	0 8
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1 0
FILETTI D'ALICE in Tins.....	0 12

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

NOW BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. DR H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S. S. "OBSOLD" of The Venetian S. N. Co are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from PRINCES DOCK, H Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MacFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No arrears can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S N Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned has THIS DAY TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the office of AGENT, B. B. and C.I. Railway, from Colonel H. D OLIVIER, R.E.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

18th April, 1906.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1906, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th April, to TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.
Secretary.

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HARIBHAI HEMRAJ has contracted TO PURCHASE from JOSEPH CHAVES and ALEXANDER PEREIRA, Executors of the Estate of FRANCISCO ANTONIO Da MONTE, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the purchaser at his residence at Cavel Street or in the Mangaldas Cloth Market; or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims, if any exists, and they shall be considered to have been waived,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and two houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 967 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3379, 3680 and 3331, and Street Nos. 43, 44, 1, and bounded on the East by a public passage known as Cavel Street, on the West by the property of Brigal Dias, on the North and South by a public passage—Dated this 17th day of April, 1906.

HARIBHAI HEMRAJ.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KURSONDAS GOCULDAS has contracted TO PURCHASE from DEORAM KESHAVJI the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Purchaser at his residence at the corner of Shimpi Lane in Shaik Memon Street, at his Shop, or to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the Purchase will be completed without any regard to such claims, if any, and they shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 5th Kamalpura Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay; Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 1490, Street No. 43 at 52, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3247, 3248, 3245, New No. 1010, Old Survey No. 2330, 2331, 12331, New Survey No. 5390, and containing by admeasurement 474 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage and the house of Gordhun Bhanji, on the West by the property of Vinoba Vanjari, on the North by the said 5th Kamalpura Street, and on the South by a Public Passage—Dated this 17th day of April, 1906.

KURSONDAS GOCULDAS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 Noon (S. T.) on the 9th May, 1906, for a contract in connection with the Post Office stables for the SUPPLY of the following articles :—

1. GRASS.
2. GRAIN.
3. STABLE GEAR.

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p. m.

G. S. HOOPER,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, G. P. Office,
Dated 31st March, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

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Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahabaleshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaat Dak supplier to H.E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

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They are self adjusting
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BOMBAY AGENCY

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	10,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

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WOULD KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema —Could Not Hold Her—Tore Face and Arms Almost to Pieces—Grateful Mother Says :

"CUTICURA REMEDIES SAVED HER LIFE"

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good; in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and I should advise any one suffering as she did, to give Cuticura a fair trial.—Mrs. G. A. Conrad, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898."

FIVE YEARS LATER

Mrs. Conrad Writes :

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent. It is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since. I have advised a lot of friends to use Cuticura in all diseases of the skin."

SLEEP FOR BABY

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., Sole Props.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book." Mailed Free.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Daily per Price a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

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PLEASE READ THIS. Our great Success is our recommendation. We are the peoples' leading, stylish, and right up to date Manufacturers and Repairers. Read advertisement above.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock; ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
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Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	3	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	2
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D, by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,733
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,365

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
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UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

IMPORTANT
TO
MOTORISTS.

ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK
OF
ENGLISH-MADE
MOTOR-GOGGLES
Most decent in appearance
Suitable for Hot Climate.
ALSO
ENGLISH-MADE
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS
of Best quality and highest make.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.
DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

THE TOOTH CHARMER!
DENTICLINE
RELIEVES TOOTH-ACHE
Instantaneously.
Per Bot. Ans. 12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST.,
NEAR ZUMA MUSJID,
BOMBAY.

LEMCO.
In order to profit by the world-wide reputation for purity and excellence which we have created for the GENUINE Liebig Company's Extract, unscrupulous makers occasionally offer inferior meat preparations for sale as "Liebig's" Extract of Meat.
Many of these so-called meat extracts have been proved by analysis to contain glue, yeast, and other doubtful ingredients.
To prevent the public from being imposed upon by these spurious imitations, every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the name—LEMCO, formed from the initials of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.
Famous for 40 years as the most concentrated form of beef.
Keeps for any time.
LEMCO.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Vancouver 2860 tons Captain A McDougall sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE steamer Rutherglen 2712 tons Capt in R Burns sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3160 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour to day from Rangoon, 30th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

CAPTAIN J McCullough of s s Rea Dura, which arrived here on Tuesday from Middlesbro, reports that the vessel grounded while steaming in harbour en route to Bombay.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 739 tons Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Captain H Crossde, 3 native officers, 3 others and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 926 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi via Kathawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Davies, Miss Hamilton, Mrs Cheney, Mr Donaughue, Mr A M G Jowanji and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba 3089 tons Captain J Robertson will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Crauch, Mr Hunt, Mr Telling, Messrs Thomson, Swan, and Marshall, Mr and Mrs Logan and 2 children, Miss Plunket and child and Mr Forbes,

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Shirala s	Scott	Rangoon, Mar 31
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, April 16

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Dongola s	Phillips	China &c.
	Vancouver s	McDougall ..	Calcutta
	Rutherglen s	Burns	Hull &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Colaba, Robertson for Antwerp &c
" Dwarka, Manley for Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Mackinnon for Liverpool &c
" Windsor for Fleetwood
" Banca for China &c
" Shalima for Calcutta &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
7	Bucer s	New York
10	Shahwel	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line s s city of Manchester arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant.

The P and O s s Sardinia arrived in London on the evening of the 16th instant.

The s s Mooltan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 16th instant.

The s s Syria arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda arrived in London from Calcutta on the evening of the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s "Austria," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 17th instant.

The Asiatic Line s s Circassia passed Suez on the 14th instant and is due in Bombay at 9 a m on the 25 h instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—4007 cwt wheat Sandry and Co; 6537 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bechor 1125 cwt bonemeal Mooji Jamal 487 cwt wheat W Canjee 245 cwt old copper 75 cwt old brass R Keroba 340 bales cotton Diwadkar and Co; 92 bales wool Bijee Vaji 49 bales wool Moses Jetha 600 cwt wheat Hurji Kanjee 1681 cwt oil cake The New mofussil Co; 30 bales wool C Gungadas 200 bales wool Jadhowji Karra 60 bales wool K B Telang 64 bales wool W A Graham and Co Rupchand Jaria

FOR GLASGOW.
Australia s—103 cwt myrabollams Wagji Becher

FOR LONDON.
Caledonia s—2600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 50 tons blood powder A Hussein

FOR GHENT.
Morocco s 100 bales cotton Lewadkar and Co

FOR HULL.
Clan Mackinnon s—661 cwt barley N Khairaz and Co; Bostello s—400 bales hemp Eddie Reeve and Co
Titania s—2000 cwt cottonseed 2000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ROTTERDAM,
Morocco s—75 bales hemp Etjee Osmersey

FOR HAVRE.
Djibouti s—1200 cwt buffaldhorns M Mohomed and Co; 8035 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.
Ville de Majunga s—858 bales cotton 8035 rapeseed and 732 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.
Titania s—220 bales cotton Gaddumand & Co

FOR HAMBURG.
Strathay s—260 cwt gum J N Kabharane 102 cwt gum Hirji Vred hoor 200 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy 5 casks goatskins sailed H N N Hasaim 110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Valerie s—58 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton The New Mofussiland Co; 440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.
Australia s—2001 cwts gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co

HIGH COURT.—April 19.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice FAWCETT.

For further argument on the question of counter-Claim and final decree as to Costs.

1338—Crawford and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs the secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicol on

1410—Tyabji D and Co—Kursondas Govindji vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi—Craigie Lyon and Lo

MOTIONS.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

For dismissal.

183-93—Crawford B and Co—Awad bin Comer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur and another vs Pestonji Nusservanji Goriwalla—Payne and Co
For final decree on the Commissioner's report.

7-05—Captain and V—Haji Ismail Haji Hasam vs Memon Hosain Allana and others
[For further directions on the special Commissioner's report.

12-05—Payne and Co—Ahmed Ismail and other vs Fatmabai and other—Matabhai Jani Mi
For Consent Decree.

61-02—Edgelow G W and Co—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs A L H Rhenius and another—Wadia G and Co

95-00—Wadia G and Co—A L H Rhenius vs Runchordas Vundrawandas—Edgelow G W and Co and Tyabji D and Co

118-03—Shamrao and M—Shunker Bhugwan vs Dhola Mancharam—Edgelow G and W

55-05—0 and K—Esmail Joosub vs Noormahomed Hajee Jaumbhrmed and Co vs—Nadersha and T

740-01—Matubhai J and M—Raphaal vs Balkrishna Ukerji Nagarkar and others—Mulji and D and B K rnd G and M and M

783-03—Mulji and D—Balkrishna Ukerji Nagarkar and another vs Champatai widow and another—Maluchai J and M and M and M—For dismissal
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Short Causes

201-06—Khundrao S and L—Runchordas Tribhuwandas vs Chuturbhuj Goverdhandan—Wadia G & Co
Long Causes

661-02—Khunderao S and L—Janardhan Bhasker vs Ravji Vinayek Jegonnath Shankerrett—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

911-03—Abdulla bin Omer Bajumid vs Motilal Dulsukh and Co—M B Chothia

631-05—Madhavji and K—Vallabhdas Premji vs Hansraj Purmanand—Thakurdas Co.

776 05—Diksnit D and S—Diwarkabai widow and another vs Raghota Vitta.

778-05—S B Noble—Somoobai widow vs Rawji Antone Nakive Jaerstji and K

882-05—Tyabji D and Co—Ali Mahomed Manji Nojhu vs Bai Dilbai widow—Thakurdas and Co.

327105—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Gunadhdas and others vs Gungabissow Gulabchund and others—M and K, N and T, and Payne and Co
Reference

E F Nicholson for Government in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 cause in the matter of Government and Khunderao Gopinath and Co—Mooljee and D
Long Causes

340-04—Matubhai J and M—Jamnabai widow vs Ramdas Kababhai and another—Jehangir and S and B K and G

42-06—Matubhai J and M—Leherchand Daramchand vs Dossabhai Hingchand—Hiralal D

850—05—Raghavnoa and B—Jagannath Nilkunt Shivde vs Bajaram Madhoverao More and others—Kanga and P—For postponment

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

813-05—Bhaishunker K and G—Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand vs Hassanalli Mulla Hajiajee and Bros

199-02—Kanga and P—Haji Jusub Hajee Khamisa vs Memon Nur Mahomed Jusub Haji Giga.

200-00—Kanga and P—Haji Jusub Haji Khamisa vs Ebrahim Sulleman and another
Suit for hearing and final disposal

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallobhai vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhaishunker K and J

2-05—Little and Co—Nashubai and others vs Jumnabai widow—Mulji and D

399-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein—Noorbhoy vs Abdulaly Mahomedaly and another—Little and Co

179 05—In person Manekbai widow vs Curson Umersey

110-04—Unwalla and P—Cassum alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Seedick Haji Mahomed Sulaiman and others—Payne and Co

218-03—Wadia G and Co—Banubai widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

845-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Lecoe vs Richard John M Lecoe—Sorabji and J

12-06—Bhaishanker K and G—Ahmed Hajie Abdoola vs Jesub Ismail Lalatur—Mulla and M

15-00—Smetham B and N—Vinayak Sakharam Duraodhor and another vs the administration General of Bombay and others—Nanoo H and Co and O and M

17-06—Thakurdas D and Co gangabai widow vs Josadabai widow Malvi H M and R

21-05—Craigie Lyl Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Taja Noora Little and Co

753-05—Pestonji Shroff and another vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co W G and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... Unaltered =
3 do. Rentes ..... do =
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... do =
4 1-2 per cent. Indian Inscribed Rupee Paper ..... do =
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 15 16 = + 1-16
2 months hence ..... 23 1-2 = + 1-8
Spot in New York ..... 61 7-8 = + 1-4
EXCHANGE—
Paris cheques ..... 25·11 = + 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·49 1-4 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·85 3 8 = — 1-4
ACCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-8 do = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-8 do = — 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-4 do = — 1-4
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America.
WHEAT—firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 44 1-4 + 3-4 A-M sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 43 -+ 1 A-M sellers } firm
Brown 40 1-2 + 1 A-M sellers
LINSEED—Firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16
ARRIVAL—
Steamers—Neidenfels Craigearn and Frank Coverdale,
In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 6·24 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 40,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6 05	6 05	6 05
+4	+3	+3
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6 04	5·98	5·84
+3	+2	+3
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5 73	5 73	5·74
+3	+3	+2

Receipts at U S Ports 49,000
Do last year 112,000
Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Do do Continent 40,000
IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·10+10
Futures, month of July ..... 11·29+10 } a
Do. do Dec ..... 10·67+8 } a
a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 11 7-16+1-16
Futures, month of May ..... 11·46+7
Do. do. July ..... 11·37+8
Tone at close ..... steady
COTTON.
Week's receipts up to Thursday... 89,000 bales.
" exports to Great Britain do.... 13,000 "
" Continent ... do.... 39,000 "
Stock at U S ports ..... 716,000 "
Stock at interior ports ..... 415,000 "
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 17th April 1906:—
Cotton ..... 16,537 bales.
Wheat ..... 11,151 cwts.
Linseed ..... 123,804 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... 11,290 do
Gingellyseed ..... 937 do
Poppyseed ..... 1,531 do
Groundnut ..... 800 do
Castorseed ..... 3,483 do
Rice ..... 91,039 do
Myrabollams ..... 3,861 do
Cottonseed ..... 3,561 do
Mowraseed ..... 49 do
Gram ..... 6,565 do
Jowar ..... 2,225 do
Maize ..... 28 do
BOMBAY, APRIL 18.
EXCHANGE.—Tone steadier.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s 3 31 32d.
Bank Demand ... ... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 9·32 to 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 199 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 150 1-2
Shanghai 30 do ... 210 1 2
Japan 30 do. ... 150
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash 99 6
1st Settlement, 30th April 99 6
BANK RATE—Money Market Tone quiet.
Bank of England since 5th April. 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March 6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th April 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd do. 7 do.
SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone firm.	Rs	a.	p
Ready	8	4	0
Forward	8	10	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	15	0
Do. do. May	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore do.	7	7	0
Yellow Guzerat do.	7	10	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward April-May	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	26	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.			
Khandeish	46	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	8	0
25 do. do	44	8	0
50 do. do	43	8	0
Black Kutnee	40	6	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.
LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... quiet but steady
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales
Imports ..... 22,000 "

April-May	May-June,	June-July
6 06	6 05	6 05
+1	+1	+1
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 05	5·99	5·85
+1	+1	+1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·77	5·75	5·74
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—Sellers are raising quotations but the result is a check to business. There is a fair enquiry at lower prices which sellers do not meet.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...201	191	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...207	197	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	... ...	206	196	... do.
Comrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	221	215	... do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	... ...	217	211	... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	... ...	218	212	... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	... ...	...	215	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)		221	215	... do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		225	219	... do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... ...	232	226	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	... ...	276	271	268 do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	... ...	227	221	... do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	... ...	217	210	... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	... ...	...	...	266 25th, May
Westerns ...	... ...	...	...	245 do.

A SUPPOSED PARAMOUR BRUTALLY KILLED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of appeals made by Jonna Ram Patel, accused No. 2, and Jani, wife of Jonna accused, No. 4, who were convicted in January last by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder with the knowledge that their act was likely to cause death, and were sentenced the former to six years' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to two years.

The four accused persons in this case were charged with committing the murder of one Hashya. Regarding his death by violence there could be no doubt. It was alleged by the prosecution that he was mercilessly beaten with sticks on the evening of the 1st December 1905 at Sabe. Accused Nos 2 and 4 admitted that they beat Hashya at their house in Sabe. On the 2nd December, he was brought to Kalyan dispensary for examination and treatment. He was unconscious and continued to be so until his death, which occurred in Kalyan dispensary on the morning of the 6th December. There were several contused wounds on different parts of his body, and his death was attributed to shock. Accused Nos 1 and 3 said that they were not in the village at all that evening, and knew nothing about the violence on Hashya. The evidence showed that the first three accused were seen carrying Hashya to their house, but no attempt was made to rescue him. The statements for the defence were briefly these. During the temporary absence from home of accused Nos. 1 and 2, Hasbya entered their house at 11 o'clock at night, and fell upon accused No. 4, wife of accused No. 2. The latter called out to her sister-in-law, Thaki, but could not shout any further. About that time, accused No. 2 returned home; he heard the shouts of his wife, and going near, saw Hashya with his wife. In his wrath and excitement, he caught Heshya, and lifting up a stone pounder, struck Hashya with it to teach him a lesson, but not with the intention of killing him. Accused No. 4, on being released, struck Hashya two or three blows with a pestle. The jury unanimously found accused Nos. 1 and 3 not guilty of any offence, and accused Nos. 2 and 4 guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with knowledge that their act was likely to cause death. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 were acquitted and discharged The Sessions Judge thought that accused Nos. 2 and 4 had not disclosed the whole truth. Accused No. 4 took a subordinate part in the affair and deserved to be lightly punished. No. 2 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years and No. 4 for two years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HARTT-FLYNN—April 16, at the Church of the Holy Name, by the Rev Father Paulke S J, Frederick George Hartt to Josephine Frances Flynn.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—April 13, at No 10, Convert Road, Entally, the wife of Sidney Arthur Blaker, of a daughter
FAIRWEATHER—April 13 at Meerin Park Ballygurge, the wife of S A Fairweather, of a son
SHILLING—April 14, at Hargalore, the wife of A H Shilling Madras Salt Department, of a daughter

DEATHS.

BURRILHON—April 12, at Serampore of heart failure, Margaret Mary (Maggie), the beloved infant daughter of John and Mildred Burrilhon aged 11 months
CUNNINGHAM—April 13, at the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, Leonard Cunningham—age 51 late Tea Planter, Gachar, and Flure Agent, Calcutta.
CARR—April 7, at Vepery, Laura Anne, the dearly beloved wife of John Arthur, aged 33 years
REMEDY—April 14, Williams Thomas Remedy pensioner, aged 54 years, late of the Office of Accountant General Military Department, after a long and severe illness
SLATER—April 15, at Kolaikanal, Enid Muriel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Kelsall Slater, Bangalore, aged 9 months

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S
MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do. Large " ...	0	10	"
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	"
Do. Medium "	0	6	"
Do. Large "	0	10	"
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle ...	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot ...	0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

SOLE AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Sew by SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water 8-52m., 9-22a. Low water, 2-51m., 2-39a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. (S. T.)
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, meeting at Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Albert Hall; 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)

A SERMON IN MARATHI.—The Revd. Fr. Heiglin, S. J., Sanscrit Professor of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has consented at the request of the Revd. Fr. Marcellino Baptista to deliver a Sermon in Marathi, on the occasion of the "Thirteen Hours' Adoration" at the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem in Goral, on Sunday next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) This is the first religious event of its kind to be celebrated in the Dharavi Island of Salsette.

AN ACCIDENTAL DERAILMENT.—On the night of Tuesday last, a derailment occurred in the goods yard at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway when two wagons left the rails. Fortunately the incident was not attended with any serious consequences. The derailment was believed to be the result of the points not being properly set. The local traffic was in no way interfered with and the derailed wagons were quickly put on the line.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERLY.—Inspector Hassan charged Abdul Hamid Khan Mahomed Khan, with receiving and retaining stolen property of the value of Rs. 50, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday. The property belonged to one Ismael Isa who resides in Jakeria Musjid Road. Subsequently the Police traced the property, which was pledged in a Marwadi's shop. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DARING PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Karsondass Chabildass, 3rd Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Gulabchand Amichand an old offender was charged at the instance of Inspector Sykes, with the theft of a gold bangle valued at Rs. 27 belonging to one Lalji Moorji. The accused removed the bangle from the hand of the complainant's little child, when he had gone to the Princess Dock to see one of his relatives off. The accused was however arrested before he could escape. The accused was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

MUSIC AT THE COOPARAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March	Pompoo ..... Hume
Overture	Die Irrfahrten s Gluck ..... Suppe
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Intermezzo	On The Road To Moscow ... P Loetz
Selection	The Girl from Kays ..... Caryll
A Hunting Scene Early In The Morning	Buculossi

DANCE AT THE CITY CLUB.—The Fancy Dress Dance, which was held at the City Club on Easter Monday, was largely attended by members and their friends. The rooms were prettily decorated with flags and palms which with the many bright costumes made the scene a brilliant one. The lady's prize was awarded to Mrs. Munday who came as a Marwari lady. Mrs. Munday had evidently taken great pains in working out every detail of the costume. The judges, however, did not find their task an easy one, several of the other costumes being exceptionally good. Amongst these the following were specially noticeable:—Mrs. Connell as the Belle of New York; Mrs. Lennon as the Duchess of Gainsborough; Mrs. Cleary as Carmen; Miss E. Litzenberg as Clouds. The gentleman's prize was awarded to Mr. G. Kelly who came is a gondolier. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A DESPERATE AND DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Yesterday in the High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, disposed of an application for revision made by Gumansing Sonji Vasawa, Mehewasi Chief of Cheekblee, residing on his Gangtha Estate, in Bahawar Taluka, against an order passed against him under Chap. VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by Mr. S. B. Israel, Assistant Political Agent of the Mehewas Estates, directing Gumansing to be bound over in Rs. 2,000 and ordering him to furnish two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, for his good behaviour for a term of one year. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Agent for the Estates, had, on appeal, confirmed the order on 8th November 1905. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Chowbal, appeared for the applicant. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The complaint against the applicant originated on a report made by Vithalsing Gumansing, detective constable, that accused was habitually concerned in abetting the commission of offences; moreover, he was a desperate and dangerous character, whose remaining at large without security was hazardous to the community, therefore, he should be ordered to furnish security for his future good-behaviour. Upon the strength of this complaint proceedings were instituted against the accused, with the consent of Mr. Lambert, Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District. In the inquiry before Mr. Israel the Detective Constable stated further reasons in support of the application. The Chief, he said, was concerned in the murder of Amiruddin, his former minister, who was killed by a gang of Bhils on 4th December 1904. For this offence six persons were tried and sentenced to transportation. All the six accused were inhabitants of Gangtha; also some of the witnesses in the case. The witnesses, who gave evidence against the accused in that case and against Gumansing, had been intimidated and they were afraid of the safety of their lives. Gumansing was concerned in dacoities in Nasarpur in the Nandaibar Taluka, and in Lasarpur in Navapara Petta. He had organised a gang to loot Bhil Bhavali, but owing to the timely vigilance exercised by the village, he was obliged to abandon the expedition.

Mr. Israel, in the course of his remarks, said that Gumansing was a terror to these people whom he did not like. There was no reason why so many people of his own class should say so, nor was there any good reason shown by him for disbelieving them. There was no doubt that Gumansing had some motive in causing the disappearance by death of Amiruddin, but how far he was concerned in the murder was not traced. Still it was patent that the expenses of the defence were defrayed by him. When the two witnesses, the Bhils Sania and Kusria, found that their lives were not safe they gave their petitions. Others were threatened that if they showed any trace or tracks of dacoities or robberies committed in British territory, and traced to the villages they would be slaughtered. Hence, the order for his being bound over.

Against this order, an appeal was made to Mr. G. S Curtis, Agent

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BOMBAY.
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NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored. price of pills for 30 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of the discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder, Rs 3.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tenements, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years' I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. H. Gardener. 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1906.

THE WASTAGE OF COAL.

IT is doubtful if anywhere in the world there is a greater wastage of coal than in Bombay, over which city smoke, hanging like a pall, is observable from many miles away at sea. The dense volumes of black smoke, which rise from Bombay chimneys represent so much waste of fuel—a fact which many managers pay no attention to. Really scientific managers would not ignore it, because they would know that a saving of coal would mean a increase of profits. On fitful occasions attempts have been made to prevent the wastage of fuel represented by clouds of smoke, but it goes on just the same and an Indian mill-chimney gives forth a denser volume than half a dozen English mills of the same size. Yet in England it is estimated that the monetary loss entailed by smoky fogs is something like five millions per annum—the result of the unscientific consumption of coal. The subject may not yet be of such importance here as it is at Home, but we should keep an eye on what is being done so as to benefit by others' experience. Mr. A. S. Martin, the other day, at a meeting of the Society of Arts, read a highly instructive paper on the subject of Coal Conservation, Power Transmission and Smoke Prevention, to which the attention of mill managers should be drawn. The essayist not only described the coal-supply as the foundation of the national greatness, but as a priceless asset on which the national existence depends. It behoves manufacturers therefore to husband their resources as much as possible. At the rate of consumption ascertained in 1870, it was calculated that the coal supply would hold out for 968 years. Consumption increased and in 1885 it was found that 657 years would see it exhausted. Again consumption increased and according to the rates and calculations of 1904, we were told 434 years would see a never-ending coal-famine. Mr. Martin, however, showed that the rate of increase in the last 34 years is equivalent to doubling the output every 32 years and, if the consumption should continue to increase at the same rate, the supply in the proved coal-fields can only last something over a single century—to be exact, until the autumn of 2012. Concealed and unproved coal-fields are estimated to give only another fourteen years' supply.

Whether the impending coal famine sets in twenty years hence or two hundred, it is not a contingency which can be looked forward to with equanimity and, as Mr. Martin remarked, the historian of the year 2102 is not likely to form a favourable judgment of the ancestors to whose extravaganace his own generation owes its deprivation of one of the prime necessaries of life. The Royal Commission on coal supplies declared themselves convinced that coal is our only reliable source of power and that there is no real substitute, though there are, however, some possible sources of power which may slightly relieve the demand for coal. Notwithstanding this, coal is consumed in the most primitive way. More power is produced than is requisite for the work desired to be done, and Mr. Martin calculates that taking all losses into consideration it is probable that there are large numbers of the steam plant at work throughout the country which consume a hundred weight of coal for every pound which would suffice to do the work, with a boiler and engine of the most economical type working under the most favourable conditions. Losses, to some extent, are unavoidable, but they are largely due to imperfect modes of consumption. Nowhere is there a more urgent demand for improved methods. Before the Royal Commission it was shown that much could be done by the substitution of economical steam engines for inefficient ones, and by replacing steam-engines with gas-engines. In the various processes in which coal is used for heating purposes, large economies may be effected by turning the coal into gas and by passing the products of combustion through regenerators in which to intercept the escaping heat and transfer it to the air which feeds the fire. Before the Royal Commission Mr. Beilby furnished an analysis of the total consumption of coal in 1903, and indicated the saving which might be effected in each of them. Mr. Martin took Mr. Beilby's figures and showed that English consumers might save no less than thirty-six millions per annum on their coal bill, if they would. To effect this reduction some initial outlay would be involved, but it would be repaid within a very few years. The chief obstacles to the more general adoption of the necessary improvements are due, in Mr Martin's words, "partly to lack of time on the part of the persons concerned to attend to the matter, but in still greater measure to that almost passionate dislike of innovation which is so characteristic of the English and of the Chinese."

The great idea is to turn the coal into gas at the pit' mouth and supply the fuel in that form wherever it is practicable and not to trust to the consumer to economise for himself after getting rid of his steam plant. It is regarded as possible that the Railway Companies would not at first sight welcome a change, which, carried out in its entirety, would put an end to the conveyance of coal by rail; but for the loss which they sustain in their capacity of coal carriers they would derive some compensation from the supply of cheap gas at a pressure at which a receiver of the same size and shape, as the present locomotive boilers will hold enough to haul an express train a hundred miles. Compressed gas would also be available as a fuel for motor-cars, for which purpose, it is urged, four-penny-worth of gas at eighteen-pence per thousand cubic feet is more than equivalent to a gallon of petroleum. Mr. Martin's aim was to bring home to the manufacturing public the necessity for losing no time in adopting means for the conservation of the British coal resources and persuading them that the best hope of effecting substantial economies in consumption lies in the prevention of overlapping wastes by the co-operation of various classes of consumers and that in all coal-consuming establishments systematic provision should be made for recovering the valuable by-products. The subject was fully discussed by a number of scientists, on the conclusion of Mr. Martin's paper, and it is remarkable that all were agreed as to the wasteful manner in which coal is consumed in England. They could have been much more horrified had they known the extravagant manner in which it is disposed of here. But we may profit by England's experience. They may not even yet have discovered the most economical method of generating power, much less have applied it to their needs. But having set their minds to it ingenious engineers may one day produce another revelation and show us how it is possible—probably with the assistance of India—to postpone the evil day of the great coal famine for 2012 to 3012. Meantime, however, we continue to waste coal and to obscure and poison the atmosphere with smoke.

MORALITY OF THE "BREACH."

It is said the world loves a lover, and the axiom is doubtless a true one. There is a delightful uncertainty about a "match" that is still in the making. There are possibilities of trouble which may arise from a thousand and one causes; and when the engaged couple are not above displaying their inclinations in public their female friends are ever on the qui vive for the moment when the slip comes twixt the cup and the lip, and the course of true love ceases to run smoothly. Which naturally brings us nearer the prospect of a "breach" than of a wedding. Ten years ago a wave of opinion in favour of abolishing actions for breach of promise passed over the country. Whether it was that one or two striking actions had disgusted the public, or whether the details of other cases had aroused the virtuous ire of the "Daily Mail" does not matter. The agitation began with much heat, and like a fire of straw it soon flickered out. For recent history in the Courts has shown that the legislators who invented the "Breach" Act offered a proper means of obtaining compensation for a ruined career, and what is more, they promoted an Act the knowledge of which saves many an innocent girl from being bitterly disappointed in the greatest hopes of her life. The recent case of the rector and the Irish girl which was heard at Belfast Assizes two or three weeks ago, illustrates the necessity of having the safeguard of the Breach of Promise Act. It is difficult to excuse the parents of the girl for not being more discreet in the attentions they permitted the defendant to pay to their daughter who was only fourteen years of age at the time she met the clergyman. At the same time simple-minded folk are apt to repose an abnormal faith in the honour and sense of right of a man wearing "the cloth." For years the Rector of St. Donard's, Belfast, dandled the girl on his knee, until she grew to love him with an Irish girl's passionate adoration. Her very ingenuity probably was not the least of her charms. In cross-examination the following dialogue took place:

Counsel: When did you first find yourself deeply in love with defendant?—I can safely and truthfully say that in 1904. I thought there was no one in the world like that same gentleman.

There was no love between you up till 1904?—There was love on his side. I liked him, but I did not love him, in the way I found out afterwards.

Were you in love in 1901?—No, I was not.

In 1902?—I liked him a wee bit in 1902.

In 1903?—I suppose I liked him a little better.

In 1904?—I loved him. (Laughter.)

Thus the clergyman educated the girl from her fourteenth year to give him all the affection of which a good woman is capable. In 1904 when the girl had become a woman and desired to bring "his riv'rince" to the point, and when he sees that he can philander no longer, he tells her that she is not good enough to be his wife, that if he married her no other clergyman's wife would call upon her; and that another cleric had told him that if he married her she would ruin him. The heart-broken girl appropriately fainted on hearing this, and was ill for some time after. The jury almost without deliberation, awarded her £270 damages and incidentally vindicated the Act which enabled them to see justice done to a girl whose happiness had been trifled with by one whose character was concealed by his cloth.

A SOUND PROPOSAL.

LORD PENRHYN in a letter addressed to North Wales Unionists stated: "The Labour Members have come to stay and the Unionist party should search in some constituencies for Conservative working men who would be willing to serve efficiently as our Parliamentary representatives instead of always looking for candidates higher in the social scale." The "Manchester Guardian" finds no approval, but unintentionally makes a very sound suggestion. Why, it asks, should Lord Penrhyn not himself become the founder of the new Labour Party? The great quarry struggle is still fresh in the minds of many besides those who watch the movements of the Labour Party, and Lord Penrhyn stands out in that struggle as the hero of a fight between rampant socialism and the best attributes of the old feudalism. One sighs to think how irrevocably gone is the old order of things in which the employer was the friend of the employed. It was on this principle that Lord Penrhyn came to loggerheads with the Labour agitators, not, in the first place with his men, and he is honoured by everyone for his sturdy and expensive refusal to allow his employes to become his masters. And now, having gained his point, he turns to those of the class for whom the fight was with an appeal that they as well as the agitators shall take upon themselves the duties of representation. That the movement will meet with success at first is improbable, whether it ever will is doubtful, for the class of man to whom the appeal is made is a free agent who does not allow himself to be coerced into political principles by the simple expedient of touching his pocket through Trade Union demands. A recent decision has held that such Unions, though nominally non-political and merely protective societies, have the power to enforce political opinions on their members by forcing all to subscribe to the upkeep of Labour M. P's. whom many must heartily despise. Lord Penrhyn stood firm despite a long discussion in the House of Commons and columns of abuse in the Liberal Press, and no better man could be found to head an organisation of Unionist Labourites. But he will have an up-hill task, denied the help of much street corner eloquence, for Hyde Park oratory is not favoured of the Conservative, whatever his walk in life.

THE FLYING SCHOOL METHOD.

IN Belgium "flying schools" are the vogue, for the education of the daughters of cultivators. These schools were first held in Switzerland, but have been replaced there by stationary schools which the large towns are required to maintain. In Belgium they are called "Roving Agricultural Economic Schools" and "Flying Dairy Schools." "L'Energie Francaise," always on the lookout for good points to be borrowed from other countries, thinks these institutions could with advantage be introduced into France. The Belgian Ministry of Agriculture gives details of their purpose and scope. They are meant to fit the daughters of cultivators for the duties of a farmer's wife. Three or four sessions yearly, on an average, are held in the different districts of a province. The studies bear on domestic economy, dairying and cheese-making, the care of animals and bees, agriculture, gardening and other allied industries. The classes are joined by the girls of the arrondissement who have attained an age when they are likely to thoroughly benefit by the teaching. They have moreover, passed through certain standards of education, and are thereby better qualified to understand the importance of the technical training they are offered in the departments of farming that can best be confided to intelligent woman.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander W. S. Bowman, sailed for Muscat on Tuesday.

THE Excise Commission, after staying some time at Ootacamund, will proceed to Simla to write their report.

LAST week was one of the driest on record for April over the whole area of India, except in part of Assam and the Kashmir Himalayas.

COLONEL AND MRS. OLIVIER proceeded yesterday to Hongkong, by the P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Dongola.

WE regret to record the death on Thursday last, at Calcutta, of the distinguished "Savant" Pundit Mahamohopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, a former Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 3rd March amounted to Rs. 1,922, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 424. Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 3rd March, were Rs. 14,586, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,181.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 3rd March, amounted to Rs. 5,317, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 550. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd March, were Rs. 14,065, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 15,711.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd March, amounted to Rs. 31,441, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 7,598. Total earnings from 1st January to 3rd March, were Rs. 3,37,881, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,65,724.

WE regret to say that the complaint which has troubled his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay for over a year, shows no signs of abating, and that in consequence his Grace is now reduced to a condition of weakness calculated to cause anxiety. Dr. Dalhoff is just approaching the celebration of his seventieth birthday, and the prayers of the clergy have recently been ordered by a circular letter on his behalf.

THE Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar landed at Colombo towards the end of February, and has a month's big game shooting in Ceylon, afterwards proceeding to Ootacamund, for Mysore, where he was the guest of the Maharajah. Poona was then visited, and on Saturday last, the Grand Duke arrived in Bombay. He left, however, on Easter Sunday afternoon for Agra, Delhi and Simla. His Royal Highness is expected back in Bombay on the 26th inst., and will leave for Brindisi by the P. and O. Caledonia two days later.

THE result of the ballot for the managing committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce for the year 1906-07, is as follows:—The Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb, (Chairman); Mr. A. Thole, (Vice-Chairman), Messrs. T. Agelasto (Messrs. Ralli Brothers), W. Graham, (Messrs. Donald and Graham Co.), Percy Jones (Messrs. Sandy Patrick and Co.), Dan McIver (Messrs. McIver Mackenzie and Co.), H.T. Robson (Messrs. Clements Robson and Co.), L. B. Stephen (The Bombay Co.), T. J. Stephen (National Bank of India), and Captain H. Freeland (N-W. Railway) Managing Committee.

MISS ELLEN TERRY who is to celebrate her stage jubilee on the 20th of this month is the subject of an exceedingly pretty photograph in the current number of the "Bystander." Some views of the inter-'Varsity sports and the two boat race crews as well as pictures of the Grand National course are the best items in the sporting contents of the journal. Mr. Winston Churchill appears on the frontispiece exceedingly drawn by the Marchioness of Granby. It remains to be seen, however, whether the accompanying description comes true. "Our future Prime Minister." We hope not!

AT THE DOOR OF NATURE'S TEMPLE.

A FANTASTIC PROPHET.

III.

THE two lay on the bare ground with a file of papers for their pillow and a horseman's cloak for covering. In a garret they discovered an old cover of a sofa, a faded bit of carpet and some rags. This helped them to be a little better off. The little girl would creep close to him for warmth. The phantoms she used to see, when alone, were put to flight. Subject to suffering, Thomas used to sleep ill of nights and had fits of somnolence during the day. For breakfast he had nothing but crumbs if Brunell left any out of his roll. Then he had to trot out and not return home till evening, for Brunell brooked no witness of his affairs.

THIS BOY WON'T MOVE ON.

Rain or North wind, snow or fog he had to tramp harassed and gnawed by hunger. The peripatetics of his quarter, male and female, knew him. The policeman used him roughly if he dropped on the house-steps from sheer exhaustion. He was a regular one like Jo and the constable was constantly at him to move on. Where was he to move to? The constable's instructions did not go that far. He made infamous acquaintances and went with the girls in their nightly rounds. Pariahs are drawn to each other and these unfortunate women were his sisters in misfortune. They had heart in them more than in many others. They were not wanting in a certain generosity, nor in a certain kind of fidelity. He admired their courage when they stood up for him against Bobby. He saw no reason to flee them. "At no epoch of life have I held myself soiled by the approach or contact of any human being whatever, I cannot admit nor do I wish to believe that beings having human forms can be so abject and degraded that a talk with them is tantamount to pollution.

HIS LOVE FOR VNNA.

Was that of a brother. She typifies for him the anonymous grief of the world whose moan follows him persistently. In the ignominious atmosphere they breathed, their affection for each other was a whiff of pure air. Their place of rendezvous was the impure pavement in the heart of London where rolls out of sight every evening the colossal current of Britannic vice. Here they walked side by side. Quincey full of pity for her pitiable companion and her miserable metier. He saw in her—supreme type of vice that she was—the most efficient guardian of virtue, the eternal priestess of humanity blasted for the sins of the world. Willingly would he have fallen on his knees and kissed her feet like Roskilinokof before Sonia crying, "it is not you I bow myself to, it is suffering humanity." One night he felt himself sinking from weakness and want. At his request Anna accompanied him to a square where he dropped fainting. She ran for a glass of spiced wine paying for it out of her slender purse which saved his life. In his then state of mind the adventure appeared symbolic. In after years thrown in solitary places he dreams of her as his young benefactress full of sadness and of love wishing that a heart oppressed by gratitude had the prerogative and the supernatural power of a father's curse, which followed its object with the unfailing rigour of fatality, so that he could pursue her, surprise her in the dull darkness of a dirty London hole, or if possible even in the darkness of the tomb to awake her with an authentic message of peace and pardon, and of final reconciliation.

THERE'S A YOUTH WHO HAS BEEN TO HELL.

What he did in the streets of London from morning to night or at times from night to morning, what he saw and heard in the ignoble society of his choice, he has not thought it fit to say. But he avows that the impression of the spectacle of the time is ineffaceable. He understood later when all was long rolled up in the past, what dangers he had exposed himself to for 17 years. The remembrance of these made him dizzy. "Suppose a man suspended over a bottomless abyss by a colossal arm and ending by being imperceptibly drawn up, and you had my case." Such a one may forget for long to smile. His face retained an expression of indelible sadness, which struck Carlyle more than 20 years after. "Seated by a lamp one would have taken him for a handsome youth with blue eyes and a bright face, did not the 'something, I knew not what, say, behold there's a youth who has been to hell."

MAGDALENE PARDONED AND REPENTANT.

The loss of Anne was the sad tragedy of his youth, sadder than that of cold and of hunger. He had to say to her adieu as he was going five or six days out of town to settle with his usurer. Their separation was almost solemn. Those only would wonder at it, who cannot see the mystic and exalted character of this equivocal liaison. Not wishing to part in the blaze and bustle of Piccadilly the two sought an obscure and solitary corner, he chatting away gaily and she listening in mournful silence, how he would rescue her out of the mire, did fortune smile on him. As he took a parting embrace, she put her arms round his neck and silently wept. This was the last he saw of her. She never turned up again at their place of meeting and he had forgotten to ask her where he might find her. Everytime he came to London he looked for her in vain. She had disappeared. This made him dream of social reparation all his life. For want of anything better he has transfigured her in a poetical phantasy into Magdalene pardoned and repentant before Heavens open to receive her.

ALOOF FROM EVERY ONE TO LOVE ALL.

The affair he counted upon failed. He esteemed himself lucky at being discovered by his former tutors, and of receiving from them overtures of reconciliation. The autumn of 1803 saw him installed at Oxford. He took up without effort his Benedictine ways and pursued encyclopœdic studies with his former vigour, chief among which was philosophy. His comrades rarely saw him. He calculated that he had not addressed a hundred words to them the first two years, a little out of disgust for their ignorance and more out of disgust for the world in general whose lowest stratum he had explored. "I held aloof from every one to be able to love all". But whoever came in contact with him carried away the conviction that the University of Oxford counted among its nurslings a powerful and original mind. This magnificent harvest of hopes was compromised by an accident. In 1804 he had come to London for pleasure. He had the toothache. An imprudence aggravated it. On the advice of a friend he took opium and was lost. The poison found a congenial soil and took possession of it without the shadow of resistance.

TOOTH FOR TOOTH AND EYE FOR EYE.

The diverse chapters of the story of his miserable fall, of the deterioration of his intelligence and of his moral being under the influence of that poison is what one can see repeated under his own eyes, with their cruel incidents and their inevitable results. The first effect of opium taken in a small dose is an enlivening of the nervous system with often a succession of agreeable ideas trooping in, and a well-being difficult to describe, in fact something akin to what one feels after he has imbibed a little wine or spirits. It is a perfidious beatitude which succeeds the first injecting of opium and those who have a mania for morphia know it but too well. A single prick and it not only calms physical pangs, but psychological sufferings and moral neuralgia as well. Every trouble is put to flight giving place to a calm full of delight, effacing the memory of the injustice of men and of fortune: on condition of revenge, of course. Tooth for tooth and eye for eye, for opium and morphia, mother and daughter, are terrible usurers. De Quincey's constitution was predisposed to acute sensations. He was one of those who vibrate to the very core of their nervous sensibilities at the first attack of the divine poison. To the inevitable uneasiness which follows taking it, succeeds a lightening of the whole being. He felt himself relieved of the ennui of living, more redoubtable to him than grief. His mind took wings, his capacities for enjoyment grew ten-fold, and he gave himself intellectual treats. Sometimes he profited by this flight to go to the Opera and saw his past life unfold itself in the sounds, not as if it were invoked by an act of his memory, but as if it were present before him, incarnated in music.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

A BLACKER OUTLOOK.

Volunteer Force Being Raised.

MORE DISCONTENTED CHIEFS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Zululand chiefs Siganandi and Nolubi, in the vicinity of the Ukhamdla forest, have refused to co-operate against the rebel Chief, Bambaata.

Reinforcements are being despatched there and the Militia is being remobilised.

The situation is disquieting.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Natal Government is advertising for volunteers to form a special Corps for active service in Zululand, the rate of pay to be five shillings per day.

Twenty-three native suspects at Greytown have been sent to Maritzburg to be court-martialled.

LATER.

The mobilisation of the whole of the Militia in Natal, apart from one thousand irregulars, is regarded as inevitable.

THE STORY OF THE NATAL SITUATION.

THE Government of Natal resigned on constitutional grounds as a protest against the interference of the Colonial Office. Some days ago, we were informed that twelve more of the Zulus implicated in the murder of two police officers were condemned to death after trial by a court-martial, and that the Government had confirmed this sentence. Lord Elgin appears to have interposed the Imperial veto. Hence the resignation.

The essential facts of the story leading up to the crisis have already been printed in the "Tribune," but we may briefly rehearse them here. The imposition of a new poll tax of 1s. per head to be paid by all adult males not already subject to the hut tax has been a source of discontent among the young bloods of the Zulu tribes. Vague rumours of trouble were afloat at the beginning of the year.

The first trouble, however, definitely connected with the poll tax took place at a Zulu location near Byrnetown, five miles from Richmond. A certain chief, Mveli, reported to the local magistrate that some young men of his tribe had armed themselves with assegais, and declared their intention of resisting the payment of the poll tax.

Sub-Inspector Hunt, Sergeant Stephens, and twelve mounted police went out with rifles and revolvers, and with the assistance of the chief and headman made three arrests. Thereupon a party of forty young men came out with assegais and demanded their release. Exactly what happened then is disputed. One report says that a native struck Inspector Hunt with the flat of his assegai, while his comrades sought to release the prisoners. Sergeant Stephens, however, says that in the fog and dusk he could not see anything except a Zulu seizing the bridle of Hunt's horse, whereupon the sub-inspector lifted a revolver and blew the Zulu's brains out. After the shot a general melee took place, in which Hunt and a trooper were killed and Stephens wounded, though he escaped with the others to Richmond. Martial law was then proclaimed, and a body of Carabineers with two sections of the Natal Field Artillery, set out to quell the insurrection. Mveli seems to have come to town and made a deposition against his refractory subjects.

COLONEL MACKENZIE'S ACTION.

No really intelligible account of the subsequent proceedings has yet been given, for newspaper correspondents were refused leave to accompany the troops, and a censorship was set upon telegraphic news. But the actual work of tracking down the rebels appears to have been handed over to Mveli. The latter soon produced two prisoners, who were promptly tried by court-martial and shot on the order of Colonel Mackenzie without waiting for confirmation of the sentence from Maritzburg. The following day, February 15th, a telegram from Elandskop stated: "This morning, I have destroyed kraals and crops of those implicated in late disturbances. All quiet." These stern lessons, however, do not appear to have produced the desired effect, for we next learned that Gobizembe, the leading chief in the district, who had paid his tax, was called upon to produce the cattle not yet taken within a specified few days. Apparently he failed to meet this demand, and on March 6th, we received the following telegram: "Colonel Leuchars's troops have surrounded Gobizembe's kraal and captured the recalcitrant chief. The planl was shelled after having been cleared of its inhabitants. Forty of Gobizembe's headmen afterwards came in and tendered their submission.

COLONEL LEUCHARS'S PUNISHMENTS.

From an address by Colonel Leuchars, it appeared that the "truculence" and "resistance" of the natives consisted not in any overt action, but in the inhability to produce more than half of the insubordinate young men. The chiefs and headmen were further informed to bring in the other men wanted, and to deliver up all the tribal cattle and arms. This order they seem to have obeyed but for their previous insubordination, Colonel Leuchars imposed a fine of 1,200 cattle and 3,500 sheep and goats, and dispossessed the tribe of a portion of its land.

From the messages Colonel Leuchars seems to have been entrusted with similar work in other localities, for we hear of two chiefs, Messini and Swaymana, who are required to produce a number of their refractory tribesmen. Messini appears to have partially complied, bringing in "12) natives, 50 of whom were present at the affray at Byrnetown." But this does not satisfy Colonel Leuchars, who threatens that unless the remainder are forthcoming soon the Government will take away their land.

[BATCH OF TWELVE UNDER DEATH SENTENCE.

Other chiefs now figure in front of the stage—Mgomuni and Mzingalwa, who are guilty of insolence, and are summoned to appear before Colonel Mackenzie. How these and other names are implicated in the affair does not yet appear, but it seems evident that the trouble has been spreading outside of the limited area of Byrnetown. At an interval of a month after the early executions we have an unofficial report of three other natives shot after a court material, and now twelve others are condemned to death as murderers on a charge of participating in the Byrnetown affray.

THE TALK OF A GENERAL RISING.

In the narrative as thus picked out by telegram it appears that, with the single exception of the killing of the two policemen, no rising or armed resistance of any kind has been offered, and that the chiefs have in all or most cases lent every assistance in arresting the offending members of their tribes. Yet a few days ago, we have the extraordinary statement of the Natal Minister of Defence that the Government had received trustworthy information of the intention of several powerful tribes to combine in a general rising, an intention only frustrated by the premature outbreak at Byrnetown.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Telegraph Interrupted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A severe earthquake has taken place at San Francisco. Buildings have collapsed with loss of life, and the dead and injured are now being taken out.

The telegraph is interrupted.

Considerable damage is reported from Sacramento.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

Surrey has beaten the Gentlemen of England at the Oval by eight wickets.

THE KAISER'S TELEGRAM.

Italy Mollified.

EUROPE PESSIMISTIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON APRIL 17.

The "Tageblatt," commenting on the outcry over the Kaiser's telegram to Count Goluchowski, warns Italy of her dependence on Germany's support and says the Germans are determined to take the lead in Central Europe.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" says that Count Wedel, of the German Embassy at Cairo, has been appointed second Secretary at Rome.

LATER.

The Italian Press is mollified by the Kaiser's condolences over the Vesuvius disaster.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

THE Kaiser's telegram to Count Goluchowski continues to exercise Europe and the consensus of opinion is that it foreshadows the break-up of the Triple Alliance.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

France Takes the Lion's Share.

LONDON, APRIL 17

It is officially announced that the new Russian loan will be 89 1/2 millionss sterling at 5 per cent. and the price of issue about 89.

Twenty million will be issued in Russia, forty-eight millions in France, thirteen millions in Great Britain and the rest in Austria and Holland.

KING ALFONSO AT COWES.

King Alfonso has reached Cowes.

TURKISH OCCUPATION OF TABAH.

Comment of the "Times."

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The "Times" ascribes the Turkish occupation of Tabah to the unfounded reports of Anglo-Egyptian designs on the holy places. The "Times" refers to Mukhtar's effort to negotiate personally with the Khedive and expresses confidence that the Khedive will not lend himself to manoeuvres aiming at the weakening of his own territorial authority.

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLE-SHIP.

Several Casualties.

A TORPEDOER RAMMED AND SUNK.

An explosion has taken place on board the British battleship Prince of Wales during speed trials in the Mediterranean. Three stokers were killed and four wounded.

LATER.

During the Naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean the destroyer Ardent rammed the torpedoer "84" which sank, but the crew were saved,

BANQUET TO JAPANESE OFFICERS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The officers of the Japanese battleship Katori were banqueted by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool last night.

ENGLISH ROYALTIES AT ATHENS.

Enthusiastic Reception.

His Majesty King Elward and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra have arrived at Athens, and drove through cheering crowds to the Palace, on landing where processions with bands and banners paraded past His Majesty who stood on the balcony.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDAL.

Special Legislation Sug gested.

President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress urges the need for special legislation to prevent a recurrence of the Insurance Scandals.

ALL AMERICAN CABLE TO SHANGHAI.

Linking the East and West.

President Roosevelt and Dowager Empress of China have exchanged greetings on the occasion of the completion of the All American Cable to Shanghai.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVIAN CABINET.

Regicides' Dismissal Demanded.

The Servian Cabinet has resigned owing to the King's refusal to dismiss the regicides.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Universal Penny Postage Discussed.

The Postal Conference opens at Rome on Thursday. New Zealand proposes, and Egypt seconds, a Resolution in favour of universal penny postage.

The Japanese propose a two-penny postage, not affecting the proposed restricted Anglo-Japanese penny postage.

The British officials oppose a universal penny postage.

THE AMERICAN DIVORCE LAWS.

The Washington Supreme Court has decided that a resident in one State cannot procure a divorce from a resident in another State.

This invalidates thousands of remarriages, including prominent persons in America and elsewhere.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

POLICE ALERT FOR DISTURBANCES.

GOVERNMENT RETICENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Application for summonses for assault against the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent and other members of the Police Force were made on behalf of various delegates to the Barisal Conference, yesterday, before the Senior Deputy Magistrate who submitted the records to Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate for orders. The latter dismissed the complaints and struck them off the file. It is now intended to serve in the High Court.

A demonstration meeting was held in the College Square at Calcutta, last evening, to express indignation at the action of the Local Authorities at Barisal.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee arrives in Calcutta this morning, and as it expected there will be demonstration at Sealdah Station, the Police have taken precautionary measures against a disturbance.

LATER.

Nothing fresh has occurred, concerning the Barisal Conference.

The Special Correspondent of the "Statesman" wiring yesterday, relates how he failed to get the official view of Saturday's affray. "I have tried fruitlessly to ascertain the official view of Saturday's affray. Mr. Kemp was quite willing to give me the story if I could get Mr. Emerson's permission. Mr. Emerson had nothing to conceal, but could not speak without the Commissioner's authority. The Commissioner had no objection to state the official case if he could obtain the sanction of Government for which he promised to wire. I have heard nothing from him up to the time of wiring."

BANERJEE'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

BABUS' INDIGNATION MEETING.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee arrived at Sealdah from Barisal shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. A considerable crowd had collected both inside and outside the station and, by the time the mail train had been signalled, the crowd numbered several thousands. As the train approached "Bande Mataram" was generally sung and cheers were raised and continued until Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who was accompanied by Mr. A. Rasul, President of the Barisal Conference and other local delegates to that body, had alighted. The usual garlands were produced and so far as the station was concerned, the proceedings were quiet and quickly over. But the crowd outside who had been unable to obtain admittance to the platform came into action as soon as the Party left the station. A carriage had been in waiting and after Mr. Banerjee and his friends had taken their seats, the horses were unharnessed and the carriage was dragged along Harrison Road to College Square, where a meeting was held. The people marched along in orderly procession and the volume of crowd increased at almost every step, whilst in the Square a great mass of people was waiting. When joined by these, the procession formed an immense gathering.

The speeches at the College Square meeting were practically confined to the delegates who related to their hearers from different stands what they had seen in Barisal. The speeches appeared to be moderate in tone and, although there was much indignation expressed, there was no disorder. The Police were not present in any strength.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIR.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The following is the official version of the Barisal affair supplied to the "Statesman's" Special Correspondent by the Commissioner with the sanction of Sir Bamfylde Fuller:—

"Having regard to the local conditions and to what took place some months ago the Magistrate by my authority told the President and Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference here, that he could allow no procession and no organized shouting of "Bande Mataram" or other such cries during the time the Conference lasted. Against this condition no appeal was preferred to me or to Government by the gentlemen referred to, and we understood the conditions were accepted by the local managers of the Conference. No additional police were sent down and it was assumed that the matter would pass off quietly. But on the morning of the 14th, though no application for passes had been made a procession was actually formed to Raja Bahadur's haveli and marched thither in regular formation; being broken up once, they again essayed to march in fours to the pandal shouting as they went. Being called on to disperse or break their ranks they refused and had eventually to be dispersed by the police. Shouts being raised further up the District Superintendent found an excited crowd shouting "Bande Mataram" round Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. Being asked to stop then, he refused and asked to be arrested as a test-case. He was arrested and fined taking responsibility for the processsion and shouting,

"The next day information was received that the Conference intended to form itself into a monster procession at the close of its sitting and march through the streets shouting "Bande Mataram" in spite of any opposition they might meet. As this would be at the evening and numbers of people at the Conference were estimated at seven or eight thousand the Magistrate considered this to be dangerous and accordingly having ascertained from the members of the Reception Committee through the District Superintendent that the rumour was well grounded, and the delegates having refused to do anything to stay such a movement, an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was passed prohibiting further meetings. This order was delivered to the delegates by the District Superintendant and on his explaining that he had a force in attendance to compel compliance the meeting shortly dispersed."

This important and interesting statement, it will be seen, differs considerably from the Conference' version and doubtless a reply will be forthcoming.

NATIVE FEELING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

An urgent meeting of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the premier political association of the Presidency, will be held this evening to consider the situation in Barisal and the desirability of holding a mass meeting of the citizens of Madras to voice public feeling against the officia proceeding in East Bengal.

The "Indian Patriot" says: Judging from the intense indignation prevalent in the City it is impossible not to convene such a meeting. The very loyalty for which this Presidency has acquired a name, calls for a strenuous protest against despotic methods, the only result of which can be irretrievable mischief.

The following is the version of the Barisal affair sent to the "Statesman" by its Special Correspondent:—

A telegram reached us on Saturday evening announcing that a conflict with the police had occurred at Barisal in connection with the Bengal Provincial Conference, which opened on Friday, and that Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee had been arrested. Our correspondent states that the delegates were escorting the President, Mr. Rasul, to the pandal on Saturday morning, uttering cries of "Bande Mataram" (presumably for the purpose of testing the legality of the circular prohibiting such cries) when the police, with lathies, made a sortie on the younger and less known delegates, as well as upon the bystanders, breaking one or two heads. After this the District Superintendent of Police arrested Babu Surandra Nath Banerjee, who was leading the escort, and took him to the Magistrate. Prominent among the escort were Babu Moti Lal Ghose and other popular leaders who offered themselves for arrest. The D. S P., however, said that his orders were to arrest Babu Surendra Nath and no one else.

A longer telegram, sent from Barisal on Saturday night, contained the following further details:—

To-day the delegates and the President met at the same compound at 2 p. m., and the delegates were walking behind the President's carriage. There was a large body of police with lathies—some carrying guns—gathered in front of the compound on the public road. As soon as most of the leading delegates had passed on, the police began to beat the rest with lathies and snatched badges from some. One was mercilessly beaten and thrown into a tank. Another was felled senseless at the gate of the compound. The police went inside the compound and assaulted people there. Bystanders in lanes were also assaulted by the police, who made sorties on them with lathies. The District Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent were present all through, and the whole incident took place in their presence. They were asked to stop the assault, but in vain. Some of the leaders who had gone ahead came back and protested against the assault.

Baba Surendra Nath Banerjee, who had gone ahead, was arrested by the District Superintendent of Police and taken to the Magistrate. Others also offered to be arrested, but the District Superintendent refused to make further arrests. The rest of the delegates then proceeded to the Conference amid cries of "Bande Mataram." No cry of "Bande Mataram" had been raised prior to the assault of the police. The Conference proceeded as if nothing had happened.

Babu Surendra Nath was placed before the Magistrate on his trial though the day was a close holiday and the Magistrate did not hold Court. The Magistrate refused a chair to Mr. Banerjee, saying that he was a prisoner. Babu Surendra Nath protested and said he had not come to be insulted and did not expect a remark of that kind from the Magistrate who thereupon drew up contempt proceedings and asked Mr. Banerjee to apologize, which he refused to do as he had done nothing wrong. The Magistrate then and there fined him Rs. 200. Mr. Banerjee was also tried under the Police Act for taking part in procession without a license and also for disobeying lawful orders prohibiting 'Bande Mataram' in public streets. Mr. Banerjee wanted time to examine the Police Superintendent and enter on his defence. No time was allowed, and he was fined another Rs. 200. Upon his release he went to the Conference amidst a scene of wild enthusiasm. He was carried to a table to which people rushed to take the dust of his feet. Cries of 'Bande Mataram' shook the pavilion.

After the speeches of the Presidents of the Reception Committee and the Conference, the following resolution was passed:—That as Barisal apparently was not under constitutional Government, and considering to-day's incidents, it is useless to conduce the proceedings of the Conference in the usual way. It was therefore resolved that the Conference to consider only such resolutions as relate to the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement and other such matters of national welfare as depend for accomplishment on the people themselves.

Four of the assaulted delegates went to the Police Station and lodge complaints against the police for rioting with deadly weapons. The police, after hesitation and consultation, took short notes on a plain paper, refusing to take the same as first information which is the usual practice and referred the complainants to Court.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EFFICIENCY TO BE PARAMOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Government of India, in reply to the memorial of the Bengal Educational Service against the appointment of a Civilian to the post of Director of Public Instruction, say the decision of the Lieut.-Governor to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service is in entire accordance with the principles governing the question as laid down by the Secretary of State ten years ago. The Government is sensible that the present decision may give rise to disappointment among the senior officers of the Department, but considerations of efficiency must, in any case, be paramount and no regard for the interests of any class of officers can be allowed to override it.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The business, at the annual meeting of the Calcutta University Senate last evening, was of a purely formal character and lasted only a few minutes. The Syndicate's report for the year and accounts were passed without discussion. Mr. Little who has been officiating as Registrar since the retirement of Mr. K. C. Banurji, some months ago, was unanimously elected to the post subject to the orders of the Government of India.

POLITICAL OFFICE CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Sir Frank Younghusband has arrived at Simla, and remains here on special duty till the middle of June when he relieves Col. Pears in Kashmir. Col. Colvin will, it is believed, shortly take Leave on medical certificate, when Major Impey will officiate as Political Agent in the East Rajputana States. Major Webb Ware will officiate for Major Ross Keppel, as Political Agent in Khyber.

SIMLA CLERKS ALLOWANCES

PROBABLE EARLY DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The recommendation of the Committee on Simla Allowances to clerks employed in the India Secretariat and subordinate offices will probably be brought before the Viceroy for decision shortly after his arrival in Simla.

THE BANGALORE ASSAULT CASE.

SMART PUNISHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 18.

Siddik Sait, of the Cash Bazaar, who was charged by Miss Penrose, with criminal assault came up for judgment to-day. The Magistrate found him guilty and passed a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The European public are much satisfied at the result of the trial. Mr. Eardley Norton, counsel for the prisoner, is filing an appeal to-day, before the Sessions Judge and applying for the release on bail of his client.

PLUCKY CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

MADRAS LADY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

A very serious assault was committed on Mrs. Firth, a European lady, resident at St. Thome, a suburb of Madras, by a burglar, with whom she had an encounter on Easter Sunday night. She was aroused by a cry for help from a lady in an adjoining room, and went to her assistance, when she found a burglar trying to make his escape. She pluckily closed with the man, and called for help and held him till her husband came and captured the burglar. In his resistance the burglar very seriously injured Mrs. Firth by violently kicking her.

THE HYDERABAD CORDITE EXPLOSIONS.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 17.

Latest details of the explosions at Hyderabad show that, while the catastrophe was of sufficiently serious nature, Hyderabad narrowly escaped a much worse disaster. On Saturday, the 7th instant, a small quantity of cordite stored in the magazine ignited spontaneously and blew down the end wall of the magazine in the Fort. A few wooden cases caught fire, but were immediately extinguished by Sergeant Perkiss, of the Ordnance Department. A Board of Officers was held and all the cordite, about 100 tons and half, the powder, fifteen tons, was removed to a polygon building in the Fort and the remainder of the powder which is stored in barrels was saturated with water and the magazine flooded.

On Sunday about 7 p.m., a second explosion occurred in the polygon building of which the precise cause is unknown. It is stated that the cases caught fire from the spontaneous ignition of the cordite stored in one of them and that while the shed was burning the cordite exploded and ignited the ammunition stored alongside. Many of the buildings in and around the Fort were wrecked. It seems probable that the explosives being stored on the highest point in the town and in an open place saved Hyderabad from being wrecked. Had the whole of this mass of cordite ignited when stored in the magazine, which is on a much lower and more enclosed site, the consequences would have been serious. Indeed, as it is, it is reported that eight people have been killed from falling houses and one Beluch sepoy has since died from his injuries. Sergeant Perkiss, on discovering the fire, promptly sent word to the Fort police who at once warned the population of their danger before the explosion took place and only those who neglected the notice were killed or injured. The majority of the inhabitants fled before the explosion took place and police and native infantry patrolled the streets the whole night in order to prevent pilfering and to keep people from the dangerous zone.

On Monday morning, the whole of the unexploded ammunition was removed and the inhabitants were advised that they might safely return to those houses which had not suffered so much from shock as to be unsafe. The damage done appears to have been considerable. Many houses have been wrecked and others are unsafe. Throughout the town the houses rocked and shook as in an earthquake. The doors and windows of hundreds of houses have been smashed, notably in the Collector's bungalow, the Collector's kutchery, the Court House and the Post Office and many other public buildings. Most of the doors of the new Hirandan Academy have been badly damaged.

In Holrustead Hall not a single door or widow remains, all being broken into matchwood. A portion of the Hyderabad railway station has been damaged. For some time the traffic of the station was at a standstill, the staff being warned not to remain there. Strenuous efforts were made by the military and civilian officials to prevent farther explosions and to reassure the people who were not unnaturally in a state of panic. Barrels of powder were carried to Gidu Bunder and dumped into the Indus and at three o'clock on Monday morning, all probability of danger was over and the feeling of excitement and alarm among the townspeople has now been fully allayed.

Sir Archibald Hunter arrived by the Quetta mail on Monday, at noon, and issued a proclamation reassuring the citizens of their safety and stating that Government would consider the question of the losses suffered by the population from the explosion. The behaviour of all concerned was admirable and everything was done to minimise the amount of injury and obviate further risk. Sergeant Perkiss, to whom the inhabitants owe a debt of gratitude for his heroic conduct, was injured on the head when re-entering the Fort to make sure that no one had been left behind.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

ENCOURAGING ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL, 18.

The entries for the coming Poona Boxing Tournament closed to-day and 132 competitors have signified their intention of appearing, or 24 more than last year. The two local regiments, the 93rd Highlanders and the East Lancashires, have not come forward to any great extent. The Leicesters from Belgaum furnish the largest number of entries in the Light Weights and the Dorsets from Ferozepore have eight out of nine competitors fighting in the Bantam Weights. The Lincolns from Kamptee are represented in all weights except the Bantams. Lance-Corporal Smith of this regiment is in for the Heavy Weights. The 13th Hussars from Mhow, the Durhams from Lucknow, the Royal Fusiliers from Secunderabad, the Middlesex Regiment from Thayetmyo, the King's Liverpool Regiment from Nusserabad, and the Royal Scotts from Bombay are all well represented, Mhow sends down a couple of competitors from P. Battery, but the 10th Hussars at that station are conspicuous by their complete absence. The Royal Irish Rifles have been game enough to enter their champions from distant Meerut, while the 7th Battery at Jhansi has a crack representative in the Heavy Weights. From Rawalpindi a single representative from the Mountain Battery has entered.

Lieut. Sanderson, King's Royal Rifles, has entered from Ranikhet, and Lieut. Norton, 101st Grenadiers from Quetta; while Boy Mills comes down from Lucknow. In the Officers' competitions there are a few celebrated boxers and the entries are very encouraging. Fifteen boys are down to fight, and Upshon, the biggest fellow among the lot, comes from Bombay where his Battery is stationed. The tournament begins from Monday next and will last for one week.

The following are the names of officers who have entered:—

Feather Weights.—Lieutenant Forbes, 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant Masters, Leicesters; Lieutenant Brewin, Poona Volunteers

Light Weights.—Lieutenants Forbes and Porteous, 93rd Highlanders; Captain Cowie R. A. M. C.; Lieutenants Stewart and Brewin, Poona Volunteers; Waller and Dickson, Connaught Rangers; Saunders, Royal Rifles; and Carlisle, 114th Infantry.

Middle Weights Lieutenants Black, 114th Mahrattas; Noke and Captain Cowie, R. A. M. C.; Lieutenants Callaghan, Connaught Rangers; Norton 101st Grenadiers:

Heavy Weights.—Lieuts Ellis, 84th Infantry; Noke, R. A. M. C.; and Roche, Connaught Rangers.

THE POONA WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. Benton, Inspector General of Irrigation of India, arrived in Poona recently prosably with a view to enquire into the Poona water Scheme.

THE SHABKADER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

There is no further news of the Shabkader Raids mentioned in yesterday's telegram. The Raiders appeared to have retreated across the border and no captures were made.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

England in Egypt; France in Morocco.

THE EFFECT OF ALGECIRAS.

L' ENFANT CHERIE AT THE GYMNASE.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

OPTIMISM is justified of her works, and Algeciras has passed into the region of accepted things. Now that the Conference is at an end in all but name, it is proper to consider the net result of it all. With this purpose in view, I approached a distinguished French diplomat, the other afternoon. With the spirit at present animating the French Government, he said, the matter was bound to be arranged. We can congratulate ourselves there is no war; but can we congratulate ourselves in any other sense? When M. Bourgeois took over the reins of office, he assured us that he was prepared to follow strictly the policy of his predecessor. So, in appearance he has; in reality, he has given way, though his concessions are individually so minute that they have almost passed by unperceived; it is in their sum total that they become considerable and mark what seems to me a serious abandonment of French rights. You will remember that England relinquished all her interests, present and prospective in Morocco in return for an acknowledgment by us of her preponderant claims in Egypt. As the result of that arrangement, England is daily strengthening her position in the land of the Pharaohs. Egypt has become, to all intents and purposes, an English colony. How far that is true may be seen from the fact that there is penny postage between Egypt and England, just as if the two were British territory. No one can pretend to say that the Khedive is other than the fictive ruler.

Contrast Egypt with Morocco, which we have the right to do, since the famous treaty was supposed to give us a position analogous to that of the British on the Nile. Could the most optimistic person pretend that France rules in Morocco? On the contrary, this Conference which has just concluded has given us practically no hold whatever on the country. This important matter of the police; what does it amount to? That France is tied to Spain in the police arrangements which, finally, do not touch the troublous interior, but simply the ports. Again, in the bank, her position is worse still. There she is merely one of four or five other nations, with a slightly superior representation. I say the result of the Conference is lamentable for the prestige of France. We made the initial mistake of accepting the Conference; we have made the farther blunder of yielding, yielding, yielding. Do you consider the future of France in Northern Africa jeopardised?

I do not say that; one never knows what may happen with such elements. But I do contend that all events have proved the justice of the Delcasse policy. Should we have been any the worse off, in a material sense, if we had stood firm and not yielded? Not a bit of it. Morally, we should have been much greater. Believe me, nations do not go to war as easily as some would have us believe. England has shown her loyalty towards us. Do you think she would have abandoned us in any event? I think not, I am convinced not. However powerful the enemy, she would have hesitated to attack us when it meant England for us, and Russia still mindful of her treaty obligations and still capable of giving them an active interpretation. M. Rouvier is one of the foremost financiers in Europe, but he has the financier's timidity in foreign affairs. He does not pretend to know anything of diplomacy; hence his fright was quite understandable. Remark the deplorable effects of swapping horses whilst you cross the stream—to employ the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln—from Delcasse to Rouvier from Rouvier to Bourgeois. In delicate matters of diplomacy the greatest continuity is demanded. As I maintain, the far-seeing qualities of M. Delcasse's statesmanship is well proved. He is certain to re-enter the arena and he will come back with a heightened prestige.

These remarks represent the opinions of a large and thoughtful class here, quite irrespective of political bias. One may ask what effect Algeciras will have upon the course of the elections, which open in a few weeks' time. The public, of course, is no judge of nice questions of diplomacy, but it can appreciate the general trend of events, which may or may not be favourable to the Government, according to whether the esprit d'epargne or nobler ideals of patriotism are uppermost. The situation has certainly inspired to some purpose the barbs of M. Deroulede, whose rousing speeches will doubtless have their effect upon public opinion. It is unfortunate for the Government that many ugly symptoms of revolution are present at this moment. Thousands of brochures and manifestoes of a highly inflammatory character are being published throughout the country by the Labour unions, in preparation for a monster demonstration on May 1. In the midst of these alarums and excursions the timid bourgeois is apt to vote in a reacationary sense.

Unquestionable the relief felt at the termination of the difficulty with Germany. One man of my acquaintance was particularly glad when he heard the news; his face broke into smiles. I asked him why. Well, he said, I have a house at Nancy. At present it is occupied by my locataires, French officers. It is disagreeable to think of its being occupied by officers who are not French and who would pay no rent. I appreciated the standpoint. For less personal reasons, there are gladness and contentment. The world says Ouf! and Enfin! and wipes its brow as if it had had bad dreams and awoke to find them not true. In the satisfaction prevailing, I have caught the words Franco-German Entente. The "Matin" uses it this morning, but only to say that it is going too fast. That the expression should have been used at all strikes the observer as curious. Yet there is some ground for it. Much French money is going to Germany—has been going for the past two years. A number of important Paris banks place their balances in Germany; many private capitalists do the same. Prussian Three per cents. are considered an excellent investment, more especially as they are quoted ten francs cheaper than French Rente, and German industrial concerns are particularly attractive to the French investor. They are often considered to be more solid and more capably directed than similar enterprises at home. This exodus of capital to Berlin has reached considerable proportions. That was the reason of the impatience of haute finance at the delays attending the diplomatic discussions of Algeciras. An [atmosphere of doubt and difficulty is not a favourable one for business; hence there was a strong desire on the part of these men of affairs to have done with a situation so inimical to international enterprise.

One of the correspondents in Berlin put the matter rather naively this morning in his letter from the German capital. The settlement of Algeciras, he said, would result in French money again finding its way to Berlin. Here, then, is obviously a new factor in the situation tending to the keeping of the peace, and tending, perhaps, to something closer than Platonic friendship. I have asked a well-known authority his opinion on the possibility of a Franco-German rapprochement. No, he said, I see no possibility of it for many months—I may say, for many years to come. That the gobblers in international finance may wish for a closer understanding is quite possible, but for the generality of the public, decidedly no. We have suffered too much in the recent crisis to have any such feelings. Even M. Rouvier, I believe, come round to the views of M. Delcasse. He entered upon the Quai d'Orsay with a light heart—to use the historic phrase of Emile Ollivier; he soon discovered that the affair was not to be settled in five minutes. As the weeks and months rolled by in an exasperating discussion with a party that was always retreating from the point, the ex-Premier realised what it was to have to do with German diplomats. No; I do not think the moment ripe for an Entente.

In other directions equally well informed, I pushed my inquiry, and I found a much modified

belief in some common action by French and German Socialists to bring the nations together than in any official and Parliamentary attempt. This idea, indeed, of a sort of France-German Socialist demonstration has become very prevalent—not unconnected, I imagine, with the preparations for next May Day. However, the French Socialists, being much more idealist in their internationalism than their German confreres, are likely to be grievously deceived as to the probable role of the latter. They may even deceive themselves as to their own ability to effect a revolution. The inquiry now being made by the Echo de Paris shows that the Labour Federations are in possession of very small resources—perhaps not the tenth of what the German Social Democrats possess. Meanwhile, the Temps, this evening, congratulates the country on the support it has been able to obtain from the Powers at the Conference table. On the strength of it, no doubt, M. Bourgeois has admitted the principle of internationalism in Article 7 of the Agreement. But if we were to imagine some change in the map of Europe, some shifting of the balance of power, might not France be grievously crippled in her action in Morocco? It is the reservation that many thoughtful people make on Algeciras and its solution.

Some theatres have all the luck. Here, for instance, is the Gymnase which, after the success of La Rafale, and Le Retour de Jerusalem, has found a new gold mine in L'Enfant Cherie, a four-act comedy by M. Romain Coolus, produced for the first time the other evening. It is destined to rival even La Rafale in popularity. Frankly, the piece would be insupportable if it were not played with great delicacy and a perfect knowledge of the art by two such accomplished histrions as Mlle. Marthe Regnier and Felix Huguenet. Marthe Regnier is one of the cleverest of the youngest actresses in Paris, Huguenot is the cleverest of the elders. He is a seasoned actor. Every line tells of polish and studied expression, yet the result is a perfect naturalness. Mlle. Regnier is l'enfant cherie herself, Huguenet is her doting father. At the moment the play opens he is doting, however, on some one else. That some one else is a fascinating widow, Madeleine Ericeux. After years devoted to a strict attention to business, the head of the household suddenly feels a boyish passion for this interesting young person. He grows younger every day. His own wife is dead, his family is grown up; he thinks he can do as he pleases. But he has reckoned without Pierre. Pierre is his own son. He is the pattern of respectability—the Mrs. Grundy of the play. He tells his father he is making a fool of himself. People are beginning to talk; the honour of the family is at stake.

You begin to see what a very serious thing this family dignity is in France. The family council is called together, and they deliberate on the case of Papa. "L'enfant cherie," that is to say, Emilienne Gardan, the youngest daughter of Julien Bourneron, is deputed to arrange the matter: to sever the old gentleman from his present follies before the honour of the family is completely compromised. How that is brought about is the burden of the four acts. But across the warp and woof of Papa's folly appears the strand of Emilienne's folly. She has a love affair which is also giving her family cause for much shaking of heads. These two complications are, then, the groundwork of "L'Enfant Cherie."

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola presiding.

TENDERS AND CONTRACTS.

The Commissioner's letter stating that he had entered into a contract with Messrs. Oursetjee and Sons for the supply of 3 1-2 pairs of bullocks for meat van service at the rate of Rs. 245 per pair was recorded. Also his letter re a contract with Messrs F. and C. Oller for the supply of six ceiling fans with three aluminium blades at Rs. 130 each and for six regulators at Rs. 18 each for the Council Hall was recorded.

Consideration was given to a tabulated statement showing the rates of each of the two tenders submitted for the work of paving dustbin stands in the City. The Commissioner in that letter stated that—"Messrs. Ramji Keshavji & Co. have not quoted any rate of item 3 of the work; but taking the rate of Rs. 15 quoted by the other firm the amount of their tender aggregates Rs. 10,003-6-6 against that of Messrs. Purshotam Dosha and Mamaya Lakhamsi & Co., which aggregates Rs. 9,207 10-6. As the tender of Messrs. Purshotam Dosha and Momaya Lakhamsi & Co., amounting to Rs. 9,2 7-10-6, is the lower of the two and upon a view of all the circumstances their tender appears to me to be the most advantageous, I propose to accept it pursuant to Section 72(2) of the Municipal Act, subject to the approval of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) to the necessary contract being entered into with that firm. The cost is debitable to the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the Budget for 1905-06 which will be renewed this year."

The Commissioner's letter was approved.

Tenders for hardware and miscellaneous stores of Messrs. Adamji Mahomedally and Co., for timber of Messrs. Hassanally Adamji and Co., and for castings, the tender of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., were, on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner, accepted.

For paving the top of the wall and repairing the railing of the embankment at Hornby Vellard, the tender of Messrs. Ramji Keshavji and Co., was found the lower of the two received, and the Commissioner recommended its acceptance. The total cost of the contract would aggregate Rs. 7,318 plus Rs. 725 for 10 per cent. contingencies.

The Commissioner's recommendation was approved.

The Commissioner in one of his letters stated that 1,200 empty kerosine oil cases were put up to auction and the highest offer received was from Mr. Gulam Husein Gulam Hydar of Rs. 71 per one hundred cases. As the Executive Engineer considered that offer a reasonable one and the Commissioner therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the cases being sold to Mr. Hydar for Rs. 852.

The sanction asked for was granted.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LD.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office No 8, Forbes Street, yesterday, at 4 p. m., Mr. S. M. Moses presiding. The Directors' report stated.

The Directors have pleasure in laying before you the audited balance-sheet and the abstract of profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1905. The working of the mill during the year shows a profit of Rs. 1,63,203-11-3 which with Rs. 6,481-2-9, brought over from previous year's account, makes a total sum of Rs. 1,69,684-14-0, to the credit of profit and loss account. This result is satisfactory and the Directors anticipate your approval of the operations of the mill during the year. The Directors recommend the appropriations of this sum of Rs. 1,69,684-14 0 as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 40 per share on 2,000 shares free of income-tax Rs. 80,000 to be written off for depreciation of mill machinery Rs. 30,000, mill buildings Rs. 10 000, to be carried to, reserve fund account Rs. 20 000, equalization of dividends fund account Rs. 20,000, fire insurance fund account Rs. 20 0, to be paid to the office and mill establishment as bonus, Rs. 2,300, total Rs. 1,64 200, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,384-14-0, to be carried forward to next year's account during the year under review, The Directors ordered out eleven jacquard machines and a filling engine at the aggregate value of about Rs. 2,000. These are working satisfactorily. The Company's property consisting of mill buildings, machinery and stock in trade, is insured against fire for Rs. 15,89,500 and cloth in the mark for Rs. 20,000

On the motion of the Chairman the report read, was adopted and confirmed. Mr. J. Owens having left for England, Mr. H. Solomon was invited by the Directors to join the Board, and his appointment was confirmed. The retiring Members Messrs. Vijbhucandas Amaram and Dayabhoy Tapidas were re-elected Members of the Board of Directors. Messrs Jumnadas Purmanundas and Fardunji A Cursetji Fardunji were re-appointed Auditors for the ensuing year. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL THEFT CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Mahomedan, who was charged with the theft of a Kaiser-i-Hind medal from the Victoria Memorial room at the Museum, pleaded guilty to-day, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS' CASE.

CONVICTED OF RIOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The nine Conductors of the Calcutta Tramway Company who were chargad with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting during the recent strike were yesterday convicted by the Police Magistrate, Alipore, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of rioting.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A Mahomedan woman, a widow, living at Howrah, was stabbed early on Tuesday morning by some unknown person and died of her wounds in a few minutes. The occurence is enshrouded in mystery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

94th Russell's Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant F. S. Greenhouse, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 26th March.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant J. G. Dormer, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 26th March.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant L. E. Lang, Unttached List, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 2nd April;

127th Baluch Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. C. Tate, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 28th March.

The following postings are ordered:—Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. G. Lawless, from "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, to XLVI Brigade Royal Field Artillery.

Captain P. W. Game, from 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to "P" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Colonel J. A. Bell, Assistant Adjutant-General (Additional), Western Command, was authorised to proceed from Satara to Deoli and back on inspection duty.

On transfer from the 3rd Sappers and Miners, Captain F. H. C. Burne, Royal Engineers, is posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

Colonel W. J. H Bond, C. B., Inspector of Supply and Transport, Western Command, will proceed to Mahableshwar on temporary duty.

It is notified for information that Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. T. Rundle, Commanding 5th Brigade-Royal Field Artillery, is appointed junior member of the Western Command 13th April 1906. Tactical Fitness (Q. 1.) Board for the year vice Lieutenant-Colonel F.E. Johnson, D.S.O., Commanding 7th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, relieved.

Sub-Conductor J.E. Jeffrey, Ordnance Department has been granted an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

ARRIVALS APRIL 18.

Lieut W Morland, Oxford L. Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow

Lieut R P Simpson, Oxford L. Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

Capt C E Forest, Oxford L. Infantry, on leave, from Lucknow.

Capt J D Graham, I M S, L. Infantry on leave from Lucknow.

Capt J M Drake, R F A, on leave, from Mianmir.

Capt D M Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, from Abbottabad.

Lieut H Richmond, 1st Glosters, on leave, from Umballa.

Capt A C Scott, R E, on transfer from Ahmednagar.

Major U S B Clay, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

Captain W H Con, I M S, on duty from Ahmedabad.

Lieut-Col C J Sarkies, I M S, on leave, from Matheran,

DEPARTURES APRIL 18.

Lieut G R Maitland, 14th J Lancers, on leave, to Colombo.

Major L L Maxwell, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to England.

Major Grove, R F A, on duty, to Lucknow.

Captain N R Saville, 31st Lancers, off leave, to Meerut.

Major E H Boome, 88th Infantry, on leave, to England.

Capt W Walkers, R F A, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.

Major F Fisher, 137th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.

SHOOTING AT COLABA.

ROYAL SCOTS BEAT THE ARSENAL.

TEAMS of 8 aside met on Easter Monday afternoon in the return match at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The first match between these teams was fired last month, and resulted in a win for the Bombay Arsenal team by 14 points. Tables were, however, turned on Monday, when the Royal Scots won by 27 points, Color-Sergt, Sutherland, Royal Scots, putting up a score of 97 out of a possible 105 points. This is a remarkably good score for the distances above given, and considering the range at Colaba is not altogether a "Shooting Gallery."

The Royal Scots were "At Homs" on the range, and miniature rifle practice was indulged in by the ladies of both parties.

ROYAL SCOTS.

Cr.-Sergt. Sutherland	97
Sergt. Pugh	85
Ar.-S.-Sergt. Leckie	84
Sergt. Trick	82
Sergt. Ellis	82
Sergt. Watering	79
S.-M. Martin	77
Sergt. Mack	77
Total	663

BOMBAY ARSENAL.

Sub-Condr. Fitzpatrick	87
S.-Sergt. Marner	85
S.-Sergt. Golf	83
S.-Sergt. Ross	79
S.-Condr Scott	76
S.-Sergt Welch	76
Ar.-S.-Sergt Feuring	76
S.-Sergt. Nuttall	74
Total	636

"THAT Ambitious She" is the title of a new novel from the pen of Miss Lucie Simpson, author of "The Privilege of Motherhood." A clever little work, which was well received by reviewers. "That Ambitious She" is Miss Simpson's first fiction.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The Tomtit Class Ladies Race was re-sailed yesterday evening:—

The Tomtit had been put in turn again with the kind assistance of brother yachtsmen oneof whom supplied the spar and another the necessary labor for fitting it, and her sporting owner again came up to the start with his fair skipper, Mrs. Lance. The Lapwing was again sailed by Mrs. Gillespie and the Midget by Mrs. Turner.

The boats were got away to a good start by Mr. R. H. Hopkins who kindly acted as Officer of the day. Tomtit soon took the lead on the spinnaker run to N Karanja Buoy, which mark she rounded one minute ahead of Lapwing and three minutes ahead of Midget. From there it was a beat back to the Committee vessel which with the light wind and choppy sea prevailing was rather tedious. The Midget was well advised in taking a course in shore. Keeping out of the full sweep of the tide, and excellen ly sailed by Miss Turner scored a a creditable victory.

Tomtit was second over the finishing line, but just failed to save her time on Lapwing.

Tomtit Class Ladies R..c.s, sailed at 5 p m

Names of Boats	Time Allces M S	Entered by,	Time of Correct-Arrival ed Time M H S M H S
Midget ..	4 0	Officers R A Miss Turner,	7 0 50 1 56 99
Lapwing .	2 30	Capt R S J Gillespie R E Mrs Gillispie	7 11 58 2 9 28
Tomtit	scr	Dr F M Gibson, Mrs Lance ...	7 10 23 2 10 23

Time limit 7 15 p m. Course No 14 = 4·3 miles. Wind W S W Strength Ligght 1st Prize won by Midget.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next:—

A Class Handicap Race.—Start at 3-30 p. m. Course No. 12: From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port round the Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, thence to the Committee Vessel. Length of course 11·2 miles, Time limit 7-15 p. m.

B Class Handicap Race.—Start at 3·45 p. m. Course No. 11: From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 8·8 miles. Time limit 7-15 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race.—Start at 4 p. m. Course No. 14 followed by No. 2: From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to Port, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy, round mark boat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving all to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 6·5 miles. Time limit.

THE MOST SACRED FIRE-TEMPLE IN INDIA.

A PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, mentioned the matter of a Privy Council Appeal, in respect of which a certificate had been granted to Mr. Nowroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., and others, who claimed certain rights and privileges from Dastur Khurshedji Manekji, high-priest of the Parsees in Udwada, in the Surat District, and others in reference to the most sacred fire-temple of the Parsees in India, the "Iranshah Atash-Behram," whose installation is stated to date back about twelve centuries ago, namely, shortly after the migration of the Parsees from Persia to India. The Dastur and others were original plaintiffs Mr. Wadia and the others with him were the original defendants The Subordinate Judge at Surat decided the case in favour of the plaintiffs. Against which the defendants appealed. The appeal was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Aston on 29th March 1903. The Judges disallowed so much of the decree of the Lower Court as fill directly on the reliefs sought in the plaint, and also the injunction granted in regard to the removal of the wall blocking up the doorways E. F. but in other respects they confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge with costs.

This decision was given by the High Court after receiving a report from the Registrar, Mr. R. D. Setna, who was sent down as special Commissioner to Udwada, to ascertain the intention of the Parsee inhabitants of that place in reference to the management of the "Iranshah Atash-Behram." On 8th December 1903, the defendants applied for leave to present an appeal to the Privy Council in England against their Lordships' judgment On 2nd February 1904, the leave was granted by the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and on this certificate the appeal was declared admitted on 3rd March 1904.

Mr. Hormazdiar C. Coyaji appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Ratanlal said their Lordships would probably remember having granted permission for appeal to the Privy Council in the Udwada Iranshah Atashbaharam case. Matters had gone so far that several exhibits had been translated, and all attempts at a compromise were at one time considered to be in vain. Now by the intervention of mutual friends the parties had come to a compromise and the appellants, Mr. Wadia and others, for whom he appeared, requested to be allowed permission to withdraw the appeal. His learned friend Mr. Coyaji, who appeared for the other side consented.

The appeal was allowed to be withdrawn.

The terms of settlement are dated the 15th instant and a signed by Dastur Khurshedji Minocherji, Mr. Edalji Khurshedji Bharda and Mobed Bhikhaji Diniarji Unwala, on behalf of the plaintiffs; and by Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Baronet and Mr. Jeejeebhoy M. Wadia, for the defendants, who are Trustee of Bai Motlabai Wadia, mocher of the first defendant. The terms were approved and confirmed in a meeting of the Udwada Anjuman held for the purpose. Briefly stated they are to the following effects; The judgment of the Honourable Judges and the High Court is left intact and undisturbed. This is followed by two clauses relating to the supply of funds for purchasing fire-wood, sandalwood and other articles of fragrance and incense needed in feeding the sacred-fire. Then comes a paragraph for the supervision of the articles presented for being used in the temple, over the safe custody and supervision of which, the rights of the defendant-trustees are distinctly affirmed. This supervision has been extended to the foregoing classes about fuel and so forth too. In the event of additions and alterations becoming necessary in the present premises, the right of first refusal to effect them is reserved to the trustees; after which the Anjuman is declared to be at liberty to do it by other means. All the rights and privileges, which appertained from early times to the nine families of the Udwada priests, about the sacred fire "Iranshah," are confirmed for their benefit. Should it become expedient to remove the sacred fire to the adjoining Sir Dinshah M. Petit fire-temple, when repairs are being affected in the consecrated place, the right of re-installation, after the repairs are finished, will remain with the Anjuman; but, in defence to the express wishes of Mr. N. M. Wadia, the Anjuman should request him, in the first instance, to get the repairs and the white-washing done; Mr. Wadia declines to do it, then the Anjuman is at liberty to have it done by other means.

OPIUM.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in April 1906, and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of March 1906, compared with the Estimates:—

LATEST MONTH.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1905 Bengal	49,50,000 (Budget)	53,23,525	6,73,525	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	8,00,0 0 (Budget)	2,55,600	.....	5,44,400

One sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' pass Duty of Opium Exported from Bombay, 1905-06

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1905 Bengal	49,50,000	56,23,525	6,73,525	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	83,60,00 (Revised	85,4 ,000 (Estimate)	.....	3,19,000

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Scaife, Major H B
Stephen, Mr M J
Buett, Mr C W
Cunningham Mr G
Simon, Mr H E D
Thomson, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Thomson, Mr D A
Aitchison, Mr W
Stone, Mr J H
Brown, Mr H P
Watson, Mr P A
Tyabjee, Mr H G
Russel Mr S
Melville, Mrs
Crichton, Mr H M M
Fell, Mr and Mrs and infant
McConnell, Mr and Mrs H M

FROM BRINDISI—Suter, Dr M

FROM PORT SAID.—Carter, Mr E C

FOR KARACHI.

Woodbridge, Mr C F
Goodeve, Mrs G S

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

THE following passengers will proceed to Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville de la Ciotat to-day from Ballard Pier. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Ballard Pier at 10 a. m. (S.T). Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be present at Prince's Dock disinfecting shed with all their baggage at 8 a. m. (S.T.)

A Fletcher Mr
Argles Maj and Mrs
Andrews Mr and Mrs
Anderson Lt-Col J W
Abraham Mr
Allichan Mr B T
Averty Mr en t Lenoan
Bain Mr and Mrs and child
Byass Lt-Col and Mrs H N and child
Browne Mr W B
Burch Mr F J
Byass Lt Col for a maid
Buchana Mr S J
Blakeway Mrs
Bremner Mrs
Butler Mr and Mrs
Bayliss Miss
Baisini Mr wife and child
Berthis Mr
Biancardini Mr wife & child
Clay Maj N S Bertie
Coates Col and Mrs W
Carter Mrs W B
Crosthwaite Rev A
Chauson Mr H
Curetji Mr M N
Cuzin Mr
Consolin Mr wife and 6 children
Cuzin Mrs
Collomb Dr wife and children
Chen Mr W
Claverce Mr and Mrs
Duville Dr
Dunk Mr H B
de Morgan Mr J
de Neville Baron Alex
Dwyer Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Dwyer Mr for a Governess
Denis Mr, Mrs and Miss and 2 Sons
Dunbar Lt G
Dunnett Mr and Miss
Drake Capt H M
Daver Mr S L
Denis Mrs for a maid
Dez Capt
Deschamps Mrs
Dean Rev O'Keeffe
Donnolly Miss
Duguisway Mr ch
Derevoge Mr wife and 2 children
Davey Mrs
Dr and Mrs Violle and child
Ezeckiel Mr
E Boubeli Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Ehrmann Miss G and V
Ehrmann Messrs T and R and P and M
Eveile Mr and Mrs and child
Fowler Mr E G
Forrest Mrs J A
Forrest Capt
Fenn Mr T G P
Fabiani Mr
Goussard Mr
Ferrier Maj wife & 4 children
Flou Mr Da
Gray Mr Hunter
Gollapinki Mr and Mrs H
Gwynner Mr, Mrs and Miss Banks
Gordon Mrs S D
Grover Mrs H H S and 2 Children
Grover Mrs for a maid
Govan Capt and Mrs D M
Graham Capt J D
Gleaves Mr and Mrs
Gerard Mr
Goldman Mr
Hellwalla Mr J M
Hepper Mrs and Miss
Hirsch Mr A
Hyder Mr H
Hurrel Mr and H
Hilton Mr F C
Hunt Mrs and child
Hamilton Mr Traul
Healy Mr
Ibralmon Mr H
Johnston Mrs F W
Jeangirard Mr G
Irani Mr
Keith Mr and Mrs
Kirtikar Mr L M
Karmakar Miss Gurabai and Companion
Kleems Mr
Keys Miss M
Lenz Mr J
Lampre Mr and Mrs G
Le Boulcher Rev P
Lacerda Capt
Levis Mrs
Luchesi Mr A
Lecaune Mr
Lievre Mr wife and 4 children
Leclere Mr wife and child
Lemaitre Mr
Moore Mr
Minus Mr and Mrs
MacGregor Mrs
Mayer Mrs
Minus Mr Jr
Morland D W
May Mr B
Mehta Mr S D
Maharaja of Tikari
MacDermot Maj
Munroe Mr
Maleyrat Mrs
Mary Sister
Maurice Mr Kellennann
Maillard Mr
Moulee Mr Le
Millot Mr
Machan Mr wife and 2 children
Masse Mr
Nickolls Mrs and Maid
Noble Mr E W
Orais n Mr
Odile Mr Schaner
O'Dwyer Rev
Perrand Mrs and Brobe
Playoust Mr and Mrs
Playoust Mr G and brother
Paris Mr
Perrard Mr wife and child
Pearce Mr F S
Phillips Mr and Mrs C L
Pilgrim Maj and Mr H W
Pereira Maj Costa
Portal Hon Mrs
Pettet Mr and Mrs E W
Perkins Mr L
Perkins Mr G C
Quichel Mr
Richards Mr W B
Roberts Maj, Mrs H L and child
Rooke Miss
Riohmo d St H C
Russell Mrs and Miss
Richardson W B
Ramsingbji Maharana and 2 sons
Renault Mr
Reasl Mr T
Raffray Mr and wife
Rendel Mr wife and child
Richards M ss
Sand Mr
Souza de Dr Machador wife and 3 infts
Sarkies, Col C J
Smith Mr J N
Simpson St R V
Simkins Mr J W
Saunders Mr and Mrs A L
Sisted Maj and Mrs C H
Sale Mrs and maid
Spinner Mr J
Shaw Mr and Mrs M de M
Semionawa Miss O
Smith Mr, Mrs J N and two children
Stoever Mr, Mrs child and 2 infants
Sirdar Arjan Singh
Sharpe Mr J N
Shard Mr and daughter
Simers Rev
Simers Prof
Santoni Mr wife and 3 children
Toomey Dr E
Thomson Dr Theod
Thorne Miss
Towle Mr A N
Thomas Mrs and daughter
Trequer Mr
Theodule Sister Hool
Traul Miss M
Vlojee Mr F
Vannoni Mr wife and 2 children
Willford Mr and Mrs C W
Williams Rev and Mrs
Wright Col H
Wilson Mr T
Woodward Mr C F
Younghusband Col and Mrs G J
Younghusband Mrs L N

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAVIDAS KALLIANJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE NANJI JAFFER KHOJA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that the insolvent had absconded from Karachi, and was arrested that morning in Bombay in pursuance of a warrant taken out by his client. His lordship refused an interim order.

RE SYED NASRUDIN SYED HASMUDIN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application; and on the grounds shown, his lordship refused the application.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule and serve notices to the creditors.

RE NATHU GUNPAT.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE DHARSEY RATANSI SHA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted the application and ordered the insolvent to attend at the office of the Official Assignee to give assistance.

RE WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE SHARIF IBRAHIM KARIM NANJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given one month's extension of his interim order.

RE FAZALBHOY EUSUFALLI.

Mr. Mankar applied for and obtained two months' extension of his client's interim order.

RE VAMAN GUNPAT.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE CHUNILAL PREMCHAND SHA.

This insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted his final discharge under section 60 of the Insolvency Act.

DISCHARGES.]

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Kampatsasing Mahipatsing Kothare, Rustonji Bomonjee, Dwarkanath Yeshwant Daboiker, Usman Rahim Khatri, Hussainbux Bhalia Shaikh and another, Ekanath Bapuji, Anna Meya Gulam Husain, Gopaldas Khushaldas Sha, Hariba Dhondeba Cheiskar, and Sadashiv Nana Navalkar.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 10th April:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 22nd August 1905 and of the 13th March the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, of the 31st March sanctioning Scheme No. VI (Sion-Matunga Street Scheme).

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 4th November 1905.

Referring to sections 23 and 32 of Bombay Act IV of 1898, I have the honour on behalf of the Board to submit for the sanction of Government the scheme prepared under the orders of the Board duly notified and thereafter modified in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the part of the Sion Division of Municipal Ward F, North of Matunga (Sion-Matunga Street Scheme No. VI).

The Board intend giving notice under section 41 to the Municipal Commissioner for such roads or part of roads as are to be incorporated in the scheme, beg to request that Government will be pleased to accord early sanction to this scheme.

Letter to the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 15th February. With reference to your letter dated the 4th November 1905 I am directed to state that Government are willing to sanction Scheme No. VI (Sion-Matunga Street Scheme) provided the Trust undertake hereafter to exclude all lists of land which Government may direct them to make over to the Railway and to modify their scheme accordingly, and also to exclude from the operations any lands already taken up for the Railway. I am also to remark that some agreement will apparently have to become to be between the Railway administration and the Trust in regard to surplus lands within the scheme already taken up for the Railway, but ultimately found to be unnecessary for Railway purposes. I am to add that the sanction of Government to Scheme No. VI will not commit either the G.I.P. Railway or the Railway Board to the views expressed by the Trustees regarding the precise location of the several overbridges of the apportionment of their cost. These are points for further discussion, and the question of the incidence of the cost of providing the overbridges that may eventually be considered necessary will have to be settled in accordance with the provisions of the Railways Act, or by mutual arrangement between the Trustees and the Railway administration subject to the approval of the Railway Board.

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 16th March. With reference to your letter dated 15th February stating that Government are willing to sanction the Board's Scheme No. VI (Sion-Matunga Street Scheme) provided that certain undertakings are given by the Trust, I am directed on behalf of the Board to inform you that on the understanding that the arrangement in question is to remain in force only up to the time when the Railway limits have been definitely demarcated and that it will apply only to the requirements for the line including the necessary stations and sidings, the Board undertake to exclude from their operations any lands already taken up for the Railway and to make over to the Railway at cost price any bits of land acquired by them within the scheme which Government may so direct. The Board will also be prepared to negotiate with the Railway authorities as regards any surplus lands within the scheme already taken up for the Railway but ultimately found to be unnecessary for Railway purposes. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reference, I am to say that the Board understand that the question of the precise location of the several bridges and the apportionment of their cost are points for the further discussion and will be settled hereafter. I am accordingly to request that Government will be pleased to accord their early sanction to the scheme in question.

Resolution.—The Scheme is sanctioned.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The Engineer should be asked to prepare the declaration in consultation with the Board's Solicitors, if necessary.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 2nd April, the following letter from the Managing Director of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, dated the 9th April:—

With reference to our application enquiring at what price the Trust would sell this Company about 7·0 square yards of land forming the approximate area of Vacant plots, Nos. 41, 42 and 43 situated between Carnac Road and Princess Street, I have the honour to solicit the favour of your asking the Trustees to kindly reconsider for the following reasons the preference they expressed for awaiting the completion of the new cross road between said streets and the then putting up of these and the adjoining plots to auction.

The land in question is needed for a semi-public purpose, namely, for the erection of a building to be used as a converting station for the distribution of electric energy for running the Tramways and for electric lighting. The position required for this sub-station is the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market and except the land in the possession of the Improvement Trust, we have failed to hear of any suitable land available for sale in that neighbourhood.

It is of urgent importance to the public as well as to ourselves that we should proceed as rapidly as possible with the electrification of the Tramways and it is, therefore, quite impossible for us to await the construction of the road—a probable delay of several months—before having this question decided. If, therefore, we are to be purchasers we must have the price of this land settled now, and as the Improvement Trust has already sold a number of plots in its near neighbourhood I have the honour to request that they will kindly, having regard to the special circumstances of the case, whether they consider a fair market value for these three plots. Upon their doing so I will immediately submit that price to my Board by cable and let you know at once whether it is accepted or not.

After discussion, a proposal that all the 5 plots, Nos. 41 to 45 inclusive, be offered to the Company at a rental calculated on a 4 1-2 per cent. basis on a valuation of Rs. 60 per square yard subject to the usual building conditions of the Princess Street Estate, was carried.

A poll having been demanded by Mr. Wacha, the result was as follows:—For The Chairman. Brig.-General Greenfield, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Sheppard, The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola The Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Against—Mr. Wacha and Dr. Viegas.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna did not vote.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution:—All the 5 Plots, Nos. 41 to 45 inclusive, should be offered to the Bombay Electric and Tramways Co. at a rental calculated on a 4 1-2 per cent. basis on a valuation of, Rs. 60 per square yard subject to the usual building conditions of the Princess Street Estate.

Considered the following letter from Mr. T. W. Cuffe, dated the 2nd April:—"I beg to apply for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for a period of 1 1-2 months. I am proceeding to Cashmir.

Resolution,—Sanctioned. Government should be requested to appoint a person to act for Mr. Cuffe.

RAT KILLING IN BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

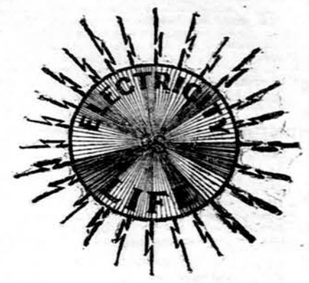
SIR,—I agree with the remarks of Mr. Gupte, regarding rat killing in Bassein. In Bombay the Municipal Authorities warn the public of the poison and ask them to shut up their fowls etc., and next day early in the morning their men are seen picking up the remaining crumbs. I am surprised to note that the Authorities in Bassein try this experiment without analysing the dead rat and moreover the public are not informed thereof. There must have been a panic among the people as the majority of people, especially Native Christians, are illiterate, and a dead rat is considered as a "Providential Signal" for them to evacuate their dwellings. By putting down poison for rats people are not profited, but on the contrary their lives are endangered. I for one am of opinion that in Bassein this experiment is useless and the money spent for purchasing poison could very well be utilized in the shape of erecting a "Segregation Camp" for the poor people, who on account of their very poor circumstances do not evacuate their houses even when plague dead rats are found. I hope these few lines are more than sufficient to draw the attention of the Authorities concerned.—Yours, &c.

A. BAPTISTA.

AT the end of March it was estimated that the Victorian wheat harvest would yield 23,500,000 bushels, a total which has only once been exceeded in the history of the State. If the estimate is realized, the surplus available for export will reach 15,500,000 bushels.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more espec

PARSIS AS VOLUNTEERS.

A Parsi Volunteer Officer, writing in the "Pars," says :—

Parsi Volunteering has now attained the respectable age of 23 years. In the early sixties some Parsis in Bombay were admitted as Volunteers and they numbered about 25, but why the number did not increase or what led to the elimination of the element we have no means of ascertaining unless some octogenarians, who had the honour of carrying arms for their country and Queen are now living, came forward and threw light on the subject. In absence of any other reason the writer would ascribe the decadence of Parsi Volunteering to that defect in Parsi element—the evaporation of the enthusiasm after the novelty of a thing has worn off. In Hongkong, too, in these early times Parsis were admitted as Volunteers and there is a living instance of the ex-Volunteer in the person of our venerable citizen Mr. K. R. Kama. There are also instances of Parsis having been enrolled as members of Volunteer Corps in Lucknow and Rajputana and Burmah and in Hongkong, but the real movement began in 1 88, when for the first time Parsis were accepted as Volunteers at Quetta in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, thanks to the sympathy and broad mindedness of that distinguished statesman the late Sir Robert Sandeman, then Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and the unique honour of a Commission in the Corps on a Parsi was for the first time in the history of the Parsis conferred the following year in Captain (then Lieutenant) Dinshah Dossabhoy Khambatta. The value of the Commission was more than doubled by the fact that Mr. Khambatta was elected in an open ballot by a large majority of Europeans and took first place amongst his competitors who were all Europeans.

The honour of being Volunteers was not entirely the Parsis as that time natives of India that is Hindus and Mahomedans were also allowed to be enrolled. This mixture, however, did not continue for long as after five years for reasons best known to the Foreign Office of the Government of India and which we need not enquire into the foreign element was shaken off the Parsis, however, still continuing to be members of the Corps.

The Corps although a small one only consisting of 2 Companies, about 131 men in a highly efficient state under its able and popular Commander Captain A. M. Ansomb, V. D.

The Parsi element is not very strong as the following table will show, but compares favourably with other Corps at stations where Parsi population is very large :—

	Europeans.	Parsees.	Total.
1899-00	68	28	96
1900-01	61	34	95
1901-02	60	35	95
1902-03	95	34	129
1903-04	102	29	131
1904-05	105	25	130

These figures show that while the Europeans have steadily increased the Parsis have followed a downward course and the proportion now is 4 to 1 when in the earlier year it was 2 to 3.

It will not be out of place to quote here an extract from a English paper which shows how the movement came into existence and how the subsequent admission of the Parsis in the Poona Volunteer Rifles depended in a measure on the success of the movement at Quetta.

It appears to be not generally known that practically the credit of getting Parsis admitted into Volunteer Corps is due to that far-seeing soldier-Statesman Sir Baluchistan, Sir Robert Sandeman who obtained the sanction of the Government of India, for it is 1883. But Sir Robert was opposed to any special privilige being given to any one race and advised that all natives of whatever class should be allowed to participate, provided that they were physically fit understood English sufficiently and were willing to adopt the uniform, and to abide by the rules and regulations of the Corps. Thus we see that the question lately moved at Poona was not the first of its kind. There was a time when a good many Parsis were enrolled in the old Bombay Volunteer Corps. The start at Quetta was made seven years ago when on the first parade 21 Parsis, and several Mahomedans and Hindus were put through the goose step by Major Moseley, the Commandant himself among those being many of the most respected of the Parsis Mahomedan and Hindu communities of Quetta. (Mr. Edulje Dinshaw C. I, E of Karachi, the late Khan Bahadur Bezonjee Sorabjee, Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel C, I. E., who is now an Honorary Lieutenant in the Corps and Khan Bahadur Captain Dinshah Dossabhoy Khambatta were amongst the representatives of the Parsi community). The start at Poona, was made in 1890, 53 Parsis being selected. They were distributed amongst different Companies the conditions imposed by the Government being that no separate Companies should be allowed to be formed. As the enrolment was late in the Volunteer year, it was found necessary to put the recruits through the Military course to enable the Corps to earn the capitation grant from Government. The usual procedure was therefore reversed and the men after a few lessons in the preliminary practice and aiming drill were taken to the butts. The results exceeded expectations. Although the men had been a short time under drill and some of them had not even seen the rifle much less handled one, fifty passed through the course, which included firing from one hundred to five hundred yards in various positions—standing kneeling and lying down. This was looked upon at the time as a very good performance. Their drill was then taken in hand and thanks to the exertions of Captain Herrocks, the Adjutant, who put all his heart into the work, thirty-seven men were passed before the inspection, sixteen were absentees having been obliged to leave the station on duty or through illness. In the Poona Volunteer Rifle Association Annual Meeting held in October last, the Parsi members took a by no-means discreditable part for fourteen prizes fell to them. Considering that they had had little practice, and that such as they had, was very hurried, this must be regarded as a very fair record. The inspection as we reported at the time passed off very satisfactorily, and the Parsi acquitted themselves as creditably as their comrades. At this season's instruction class two Parsi members passed the required examination, both written and practical, and have obtained the proficiency certificates. They are Khan Saheb Dinshah Dossabhoy Khambatta, formerly a Lieutenant in the Baluch Volunteer Rifle Corps and the leader in the Poona movement, and Professor Kavashah D. Nagpamwalla. A word or two more about the popular Commandant of the Corps. We understand that Lieutenant Colonel Meakin took the greatest interest in the Parsi Volunteer Movement and encouraged it in every possible way, being present when the men were drilled. He is much liked by the Volunteers for whose comfort he spares neither comfort nor expense and the mantle of Lieut.-Colonel Propert could not have fallen on worthier shoulders.

The Poona Volunteer Rifle came into existence in 1877, but it remained as a Company of the Bombay Volunteer Corps for years. In 1880 the question of the separation of the Poona Volunteers from the Bombay Corps was again discussed but the Military Authorities considered it undesirable that a small and detached Volunteer Corps should be placed under the separate control of their own Officers. In the early part of 1887, however, on a further representation the Government sanctioned the Poona Volunteers being separated from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and formed into a separate Corps under the designation of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps ..ith their Headquarters at Poona. In 1889, the Corps was under the command of that genial and popular officer Colonel Propert and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces. Khan Bahadur Khambatta approached them quoting the precedent of the admission of the Parsis into the Baluch Volunteer Rifles. The representation was so strongly made that the question was taken up by Colonel Propert supported by H. R. Hand in due course a letter from Government of India issued sanctioning the measure on conditions that the Parsis were not to be formed into separate companies that they were to be recruited from respectable members of the community and able to understand English. The start has been thus chronicled in the annual reports of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Colonel Propert's last act in connection with his Regiment has been to obtain sanction to the very liberal-minded order admitting Parsi gentlemen into the Corps, on condition of their being sufficiently acquainted with English. This is a step in the right direction as we have no better or more faithful friends in India than the Parsis whose claim to Rifle for us, if a dossier was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 180 of 20th January 1880.

For those who are not acquainted with the inner working of a Corps the above order would appear to be quite sufficient. But the members of a Corps no matter what the orders of Government are are quite at liberty to resign body whenever they choose or when any radical change is ordered to be instituted which is not to their liking. It is not every European or Eurasian who likes the comradeship of natives of India for some unfortunately are Parsis wrongly classed together through the mistaken zeal and wrong ideas of patriotism on part of some members of their own community. It was fortunate that the leader of the Poona movement had amongst the European and Eurasian communities, several friends whose sympathies had first to be enlisted and who did more towards furthering the cause than anything else. And what was the result on receipt of sanction of Government ? Not wholesale resignations as some feared ? only eleven out of an enrolled strength of four hundred men resigned, and most of these eventually saw the error of their ways and seeing that Parsis were not bad company after all rejoined.

The Corps with the Parsi element has now been 16 years in existence. It has its ups and downs like all other Corps, but if it has gone down in certain years it was due to bad management, but certainly not to the abidence of the Parsi element as has been several times erroneously attributed to another. Anybody who is all knows anything about the Corps cannot deny that the Parsis have been the mainstay of the Corps—they have taken part in all the Field days in Camps, in Field firing and in Field exercises with the Regulars. In shooting too, they have not been behindhand, they have carried away gold, silver and bronze medals and other money prizes at the Annual Rifle Meetings in competition with their European comrades—facts to which ample testimony is borne by the annual reports of the Corps.

The Sind Volunteer Rifles soon after followed in the wake of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, for the officers and men of that Corps threw open their doors to the members of this loyal community, and the enrolment of the Parsis in the Sind Volunteer Rifles took place on the 31st March 1894—when about 170 were enrolled. They have made a steady progress. In 1903-04 the highest figures were reached—viz. 259. They have now gone below 200 and form roughly speaking one-third of the strength of the Corps. The Cadets form not an insignificant portion of the Corps and in this respect they have the advantage over the Poona Corps where for some reason or another the younger generation do not take kindly to Volunteering.

The Sind Corps had the distinction of sending a Parsi Volunteer to the King's Coronation—the only Parsi Volunteer who was detailed with the Indian Contingent, Color-Sergeant Jehangir Cowasjee Khambatta, Karachi, has the advantage of its Parsi population not so fluctuating as that of Poona yet the writer must give credit to the Sind Corps for more earnestness and more real enthusiasm. Lieutenant Jehangir H. Kothari the great or rather to be exact, the greatest Parsi Traveller, and Lieutenant B. H. J. Rustomjee (on the supernumerary list) are amongst its officers.

The following figures indicate the progress and proportion of the Parsis :—

	Parsis.	Europeans and others.	Total.
1899-00 ...	242	493	735
1900 01 ...	217	484	701
1901-02 ...	202	497	699
1902-03	not to hand		
1903 04 ...	259	444	702
1904-05 ...	204	413	617

THE SPORTSWOMAN.

LOSS OF GLAMOUR AND GAIN OF HEALTH.

"KATHLEEN SANDARS" writing in "Tribune," says :—

There is no doubt that the "spirit of sport" is dominating women in a way that is has never done before. A few years ago the "sporting woman" was a unique species—looked upon by her sisters with a feeling akin to horror, yet at the same time holding a fascination even for the most demure and genteel of them. The lady herself felt a certain amount of responsibility attached to the attitude that she had adopted, and to mark her emancipation from the restricted path whose all decorous and properly-conducted females walked, she clothed herself in loud, mannish garb, in imitation of the sportive characters with whom she associated. Men as a rule voted her a good sort. Women, well—women with their usual antipathy to the unusual—behind her back—vied with each other in depriving her of the smallest particle of character or respectability to which she might lay claim; whilst they smiled into her jolly face (the species was usually good natured) and listened to her breezy loud-voiced jokes. This was a time ago, and we can look upon those first pioneers of our emancipation with kindly eyes and grateful thoughts, for they bore the brunt of the world's censure and we reap the benefit. Their ways and means of breaking through the barrier of convention and tradition may have been overstrained—but what matter? They accomplished their end and our release.

The girl of the present day would be bored to, and beyond extinction were she transported back a decade and planted soberly into a "Cranford" environment. How would she live surrounded with all the restrictions that were deemed fitting for the young lady of that period? Contrast the narrow limits of that life then to the broad lines on which it now runs for her. It is not so very long ago that cycling was considered a fast (not from a speed point of view) and unladylike mode of transit. Now it is so much a method of universal progression that it awakens no comment. The same with golf, hockey, cricket, motoring, etc. The world at large and Mother Grundy in particular has accepted the fact that women have taken up sport determinedly.

IDEALS OLD AND NEW.

Much had been said and written upon the subject from a health point of view. How does this sudden activity of the sex affect her physically? There is no doubt that she is healthier, broader-minded, and in many ways more companionable to man. But also is it none the less certain that she has lost much of the glamour of her womanhood, Tennyson would, I think, have some difficulty now in finding his "Adeline," "Mystery of mysteries, fearfully smiling Adeline, scarce of earth, nor all divine. In vain he might search the hockey or the cricket field, wander on the links amongst the golfers—or muse long some country lane, instate himself in a "pole trap and scan the bagguggled faces borne past in scudding motor—for his ideal type of woman. Those whom he saw might, I fear, be more "earthy than he would care to immortalize. There would be no mystery in the short-skirted, chick-booted, healthy, hearty girls whom he would see and hear—yes, undoubtedly hear—during his quest. It seems that poets will of necessity have to readjust their ideals. Broadly smiling, mudbespattered, will be the Adeline of the future if not of the present.

We may have gained much from sport, but I think that we have also lost much. It is not without a sigh of regret that we look back at those Adelines of the past whom some of us can remember, with their dainty ways, their flush young innocence, and deferential manners. How refreshing we should find them in an age when the children know more than their parents—and tell them so—and only the babies are innocent.

SPORTING AND SPORTIVE.

All beginnings are crude. It is a new era this for women. They have taken it up awkwardly founding their pattern upon man. In their eager ness to be sporting they have become sportive. They have deemed it essential to swamp their femininity striving to meet man on his own level—and have aped in no small degree his mannerisms. It is unnecessary and deplorable. They miss the true spirit of sport, clutching only at what is superficial and unessential. It cannot be disputed that women have less sense of honour than men, and in games this becomes markedly apparent. To man from time immemorial—his honour has been his most sacred possession. It is a fifth sense of him so to say, undefined. And to "play the game" has ever been more to him than to win it. In women this sense has lain dormant, even if it ever existed. But now when she enters the arena of sport it behoves her to make a special study of it.

It is this which man complains of so much in women who play games, this lack of the sense of her of sport, or honour. But we cannot be judged too harshly, we may claim to extenuating circumstances. How can we acquire in so short a time what has been the birthright of men for centuries? We are quick and adaptable, and there is no doubt that as time advances and we realize wherein we lack we shall quickly rectify what is and must be a deadly drawback to our progress in sport. It is a matter for every woman to take seriously to heart, no matter how unimportant may be the game she plays. Till finally we, too, shall have this fifth sense as sacredly as any man among them, and wipe off the stigma that has been cast upon us.

Meanwhile let us give up those peculiarities of manner which we have deemed it essential to affect, seeing that they are not vital to the true spirit of sport and are decidedly detrimental to our womanhood. We are women. There is a subtle charm in woman which man can never acquire. Why give it up? Can we not play games and yet retain our grace of womanhood? It seems almost bitter that we should give up sport than lose anything so precious. After all it would be a pity to give it, it is doing a great deal for us. Even if it does no big thing, it gives us another topic of conversation. Servants and dress do not now hold undisputed sway, even our minds and tongues. But it does more than this—it widens our view of life, gives a new interest, and a new vigour. We have less dim far-off things to sigh for when the restrictions of our former existence shed in us. Let us play, then, but in our games let us always remember that we are women and what we owe to our womanhood.

THE Premier, whose door-knocker recently suffered so severely at the hands of the suffragettes, has a companion in misfortune in the Sultan of Turkey. According to the "Tribune," that much-abused potentate, hearing, a few days since, an unaccustomed din in the courtyard of his palace at Yildiz, sent two pashas, to discover its meaning, they found some 250 women loudly clamouring to see the Sultan. Advancing in close formation, they had brushed aside the sentries and passed the outer gates of the palace, irresistible. They demanded, not the suffrage, but arrears of pensions, and so impressed the Sultan that he promised everything they asked if only they would leave the premises. This they at last consented to do, with the parting shot that he must remember that Turkish woman of 50 years ago—that nowadays they spoke French and English, and that if their demands were not satisfied in due course they would appeal to the French and British Ambassadors. No doubt Sir Henry C.B. would think it an excellent idea were his own persecutors to abandon his door-knocker for the future in favour of those of, say, the German and Chinese Ambassadors.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MISSION OF LOVE AND GOODWILL.

THE "Indian Spectator" gives a hint to the delegates who go to England to work under the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Says our contemporary :—The Prince and Princess of Wales came to India on a mission of love and goodwill. May not a similar spirit actuate the mission of the delegate or delegates who will go to England to work under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Committee? Or shall we be told that the idea is too Platonic? If to give is generally an act of love to ask need not be an act of pestilence. The Native Principal of a College speaking at a University Convocation said the other day that the gulf between the rulers and the ruled in India was widening, he did not blame any one for the fact, and there was no trace in his speech of any desire to humour any party. Did he not speak the truth? And if he did, are not our missionaries, too to reciprocate the spirit in which their Royal Highnesses visited India? We may perhaps be told that our delegates mean business. Will they not accomplish more business if instead of professing to smart under cruel wrongs, they only prove their qualifications and the deserts of their countrymen? Lord Minto said the other day that Mr. Gokhale represented merely the advanced views of a section of the Indian people. Advanced views are not necessarily unsound, but such a reply would not meet the requirements of the situation. No one in India can represent all the people : what we should like workers in England to do at the outset is to focus their energies on securing a more satisfactory representation

LANCASHIRE AND BOMBAY MILL-HANDS.

The 'Rast Goftar' remarks :—The professed sympathy of Lankashire operatives for the welfare of their brethren in Bombay would not enlist the grateful considerations of even the very class in whose behoof the self-constituted advocates have assumed a plausible brief. The wanton interference from such an extraneous source, which has been invariably credited with a self-seeking policy all its own in its commercial relations with this country, is more likely to damage than to further a just and righteous cause. Under the direction of Mr. Gill, M. P., a deputation from the United Textile Factory Workers' Association waited upon Mr. Morley to press for some legislation to put an end to the long-hour system which prevailed in the country and was blinked by the authorities concerned to the utter detriment of the industry and the labouring communities. Properly viewed, Mr. Morley's answer was nothing more nor less than a well-merited rebuff and a rough reminder that their interference would be rightly resented in India as both officious and undesirable. Mr. Morley thought it a misfortune that an impression should get abroad that any action which Government might adopt in the matter was in any degree due to pressure from Lancashire. Though the deputation proclaimed from the house-tops that they were impelled by no other than humanitarian principles in asking for relief for their fraternity in India, Mr. Morley reminded them that it was the duty not of the present Parliament but indeed of all Parliaments and Secretaries of State, to ascertain if the question placed before them for consideration was not actuated by selfish motives of competition, but was based on principles of humanity and the welfare of the workmen.

IMPERIAL BOOK-KEEPING.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses on the manner of keeping accounts adopted by the Government of India :—In no respect have there been more changes in what may be called Imperial book-keeping than in the manner of the accounts of railways and other public works. Even as now prepared, they are cryptic giving little clue to the real outgoings and receipts. The book-keeper revels in complexity, because it is the unwritten tradition of the Government of India to eschew simplicity and lucidity with the view of bewildering the public. It was years ago that the late Robert Knight addressed a vigorous but practical letter to the Marquis of Hartington, the present Duke of Devonshire, when Secretary of State for India, pointing out how complex was the manner of keeping accounts and how far it was imperative to impart to State accounts a lucidity and simplicity which may be comprehended even by the most ordinary intelligence. But in this matter the Government of India has remained incorrigible. The country really requires a Hercules in finance to tear up the very root the present cryptic and misleading system and plant in its place a new one every way simple, healthy and understanded of the people.

LORD KITCHENER IN THE BALANCE.

According to the "Indian Spectator" Lord Kitchener is the least popular of Indian Commander in-Chief, for, says our contemporary :—Apart from the merits of the Military Controversy proper there is no gainsaying the fact that Lord Kitchener is the least popular of Indian Commander-in-Chief, known to this generation. By popularity we do not mean the ais of the street woman which not a few of public-men affect; to us the word means the power of attaching and influencing men in the interests of the commonwealth. This personal magnetism is a gift given to but few amongst rulers and no ruler will be recognised as great who lacks the gift of sympathy. Lord Kitchener has proved himself a first rate organizer in that capacity he has few equals. But we are not sure if he can lead an army with anything like the enthusiasm evoked by the presence of Donald Stewart, Frederick Roberts or William Lockhart to say nothing of those who first built up the military power of India broad-based on the personal loyalty of the Native Army. It is a truism to say that India is governed through the heart more than through the head. And if this is true of the civil side of the administration it is much more true of the military side. We doubt if Russia is eager for a trial of strength with us after her recent crushing experiences. But about this Lord Kitchener may be given the credit of knowing better. Conceding that however we see the more convinced that India's safety rests better with the devotion and good humour of Jack Sepoy than with any amount of reorganization that the galaxy of organizers at the head of the army can evolve with the aid of his experts. And that there is sullen discontent in the army, and that recruiting has become almost impossible are facts of daily observation. So far the Special Correspondent of the "Times" seems to be in the right; and it is well that that journal does not shrink from giving publicity to views even though these may be unduly pessimistic or alarmist in some respects.

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL IMPORTANCE.

The Gujarati states :—The question involved in the punishment of the Sylhet "Weekly Chronicle" is of great constitutional importance to the Indian Press. The Anglo-Indian papers are practically safe at all times. The Indian Government tried conclusions with the "Statesman" with what result it is now well-known. But they are fully aware that to deal with an Indian paper they are face to face masters of the situation. The newspaper punished, observes the "States man" was not the first of the most serious offender from the official point of view. And, even if it had been, the action of the Government must still be condemned as entirely indefensible. If a man—whether editor of a newspaper or any other—has committed an offence, the law exists for his correction or punishment, and it is a fundamental principle of civilised communities that all Governments shall act in such matters by process of law. After referring to the design of the Government to increase the stringency of the press laws three years ago, our contemporary proceeds to remark that in this country the real danger to the press, as to the individual citizen, lies not in the stringency of any law, but in the assumptions of an executive which regards itself as empowered to act in defiance of all laws. This is truly and bravely said and will doubtless be re-echoed by the Indian Press.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	18	8	13
Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri ...	25	21	43
Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Tekra, and Kumbharwada ...	45	42	57
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	17	10	32
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	42	35	79
Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	11	9	22
Matunga and Worli ...	17	13	33
Salsette Division ...	1	0	0
Islands and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Cantonments ...	0	7	23
Total ...	176	145	3 7
Total deaths to date ...	311	117	35,791
Corresponding date last year ...	191	157	263

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
4	4

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	6

MISS MAY WYNNE, the author of For Faith and Navarre, a Romance, Tragedy, and several other popular historical novels, has just completed a new romance which Greening will publish. Miss Wynne's new story is called A Maid of Brittany.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The attention of all women of literary genius among our readers is respectfully drawn to the opening presented by the following advertisement in the New York Herald: A bright, intellectual woman with ample means, ambitious for fame in field of letters, can employ confidential secretary able to furnish an abundance of original matter. We regret to say that the advertisement manager is so dull to the idealistic nature of this invitation that he classifies it under Business Opportunities.

The revived interest in falconry provides an excuse for comment on an old custom. The sport of hawking was once the favourite method of beguiling a long journey. Charles the Second when visiting in the West country would ride with hawk on wrist ready to be flown at any chance game. The gay nobleman of his Court followed the Royal example, and never thought of undertaking a cross-country journey without a favourite hawk. The merchant of that day too was an ardent follower of the sport. On his long business rides he would often reach his resting-place with a well stocked game bag, which mine host of the inn would take into consideration when making up his bill. This old-time hunter for the pot has a modern follower in the sportsman who shoots for the early grouse market. The cross-country journey, however, is quite a thing of the past. A bundle of journals is quite sufficient to keep the modern traveller aware of himself during a train journey from John o' Groa's even unto Land's End.

The Premier, whose door-knocker recently suffered so severely at the hands of the suffragettes, has a companion in misfortune in—the Sultan of Turkey. That much-abused potentate hearing, a few days since, an unaccustomed din in the courtyard of his palace at Yildiz, sent two pashas to discover its meaning, they found some 250 women loudly clamouring to see the Sultan. Advancing in close formation, they had brushed aside the sentries and passed the outer gates of the palace, irresistible. They demanded, not the suffrage, but arrears of pensions, and so impressed the Sultan that he promised everything they asked if only they would leave the premises. This they at last consented to do, with the parting shot that he must remember that Turkish woman of sixty years ago—that nowadays they spoke French and English, and that if their demands were not satisfied in due course they would appeal to the French and British Ambassadors. No doubt Sir Henry C. B. would think it an excellent idea were his own persecutors to abandon his door-knocker for the future in favour of those of, say, the German and Chinese Ambassadors.

Nearly a month ago the seagulls, which of late years have come to London every autumn in increasing numbers, left their winter quarters for the sea. A few stragglers from the main body, influenced, perhaps, less by a sense of parental duty than by the fact that food is always plentiful in town, lingered behind, but from the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens—a favourite habitat of the gulls in winter—all departed with the exception of two solitary speculants. These two were not a pair for they were never to be seen together. At length, one went away, leaving the other in solitary possession of the large sheet of water. The lonely bird carried till the 27th of the month, and then it, too, departed. It would be interesting to know, writes a naturalist correspondent, where this bird has gone and why he, or she, stayed so long after the rest. Let us hope that the wanderer has found a mate, and that a devoted couple are now sitting side by side on a ledge of rock discussing plans for the future with only the waves beneath to listen to their family affairs.

Largely owing to the readiness of the South Western Railway to permit the Portsmouth telephone line to be carried along their track, Hindhead will not be disfigured by the erection of two miles of unpicturesque and defacing telephone posts. It is undeniably a good thing, says The County Gentleman, that public sentiment should be growing more sensitive in general to the defacement of scenery when it can be avoided with a little trouble. It will be even better when it becomes sufficiently vigilant and educated to rise in defence not only of a few conspicuous beauty-spots, whose repute has already in a great degree proved fatal to their original charm, but of scores of beautiful bits of lane and meadow which are at present sacrificed with scarcely a protest uttered.

Some amusement was caused among the crowd on the tow-path at Putney yesterday afternoon by the sight of a broadly-smiling constable hurrying down the steps of the Leander boathouse carrying a diminutive brown terrier which he deposited in a vehicle just leaving for Mortlake to take the Light Blues change of clothes, and to bring the men back after they had rowed the course. Belonging to one of the Cambridge crew, the good-natured constable informed the by-standers; always takes it with him wherever he goes. Whether or not the puppy is being reared on an egg diet was not stated.

The man whom expediency compels to try peace when war is in his heart is not a new phenomenon. He may bless the fact that language enables him to disguise his innermost thoughts and desire. Not all are as successful as a certain French officer who had to propose a toast at a mess dinner, where were represented many conflicting views. He said: I drink to a thing which—an object that—Bah, I will declare it as one. I begins with an R and ends with an E. Capitail said a young lieutenant. He proposed the République without offending the old fogeys by saying the word. Nonsense! He means the Radicals, replied another. Upon my word, my friend means la Rayaute, added a third as he raised his glass. I see I exclaimed a one-legged veteran of Fresnes-veller. We drink to la Revanche. And with one consent they drank heartily to the toast, each according to his own interpretation.

A communication from the new Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways is on lesser paper, which is evidently a legacy from the Royal Commission on London Traffic, for the words London Traffic are scored out, and Canals and Waterways has been substituted. The telegram and postal address and the telephone number have been likewise altered.

Mr. Toole was once travelling by a slow train, which stopped for a long time at Bury St. Edmunds. At last he asked to see the stationmaster. When that official arrived Mr. Toole inquired if the funeral was quite over. What funeral said the stationmaster. Why, St Edmund's—aren you burying him? If not, why have we been waiting so long.

"The fashion in sunshades," reports lady fashion expert, leans rather towards the grotesque. The handles of the new sunshades are in the form of birds and animals' heads. I saw, amongst others an Aylesbury duck head, a beautifully marked Rouen duck, with head stretched out to its full extent; these were feathered in realistic colouring. Two young cockatoos in vivid reds and greens, with their beaks meeting were decidedly original, the handle being formed in a hoop that could be hung over the wrist. The covering are in plain silks to match the chief tones of the heads on the handles. Some of the newest designs, however, have very pretty sticks in dark woods, and the handles are of cloisonne, in imitation of snakes' heads. A crouching toad was the interesting subject of another parasol head, and little dogs' heads of various different breeds seem great favourites. A society lady, who is a great dog fancier, and has several prize pets, is having her pets' heads carved in ivory for this purpose, and the names in silver scroll underneath. One is a lovely is little King Charles spaniel and the likeness is said to be very striking. The stick of this particular sunshade is of ivory, too, and the covering of Irish crochet lined with rose chiffon, all rucked.

Sir Charles Dilke has been writing in a Continental paper what every one hopes is true, that there neither is nor has been a possibility of war between France and Germany arising from the Algeciras Conference. Peace is the consummation of the delegates' task devoutly to be sought. Yet, wherever you go in France you meet her jolly little soldiers, every one of whom, you perfectly well know, has but one aspiration in life—to strike a blow for the recovery of the lost provinces. In the Place de la Concorde is an unparalleled reminder of disaster, and a call to vengeance. One of the eight allegorical statues which typify the great cities of France is dedicated to Strasburg—Strasburg, the capital of the loved lost lands. That statue is draped in mourning, and has been so draped since the day Strasburg passed into the hands of the conquerors of France. So long as these remainders of humiliation remain, no Frenchman can declare himself unconditionally for peace.

A dream he had several nights in succession so impressed the driver of a Louisville and Nashville train that he asked three weeks ago to be excused from work for the remainder of the month. Three or four days later the train was wrecked, and the driver's substitute was killed.

A lady in Paris who brought an action against the owner of a motor-car which splashed her clothes with mud has been awarded damages says the Express correspondent. The judge ruled that pedestrians had a right to be protected from mud.

A vaulable deer, presented by the Druid Hill Park Zoological Society, Baltimore, to the Wilmington Zoological Gardens, has committed suicide in its new home. It was seen to cut its head violently against a strong fence twice, and on the second occasion fell dead, its neck broken. It is supposed that the animal was grieving for its quarters.

THE NEW

LAXATIVE

For Constipation, Flatulence, Sluggish Liver, Heaviness and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils. have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus :—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.

BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of *Bishop's Maxils*, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by

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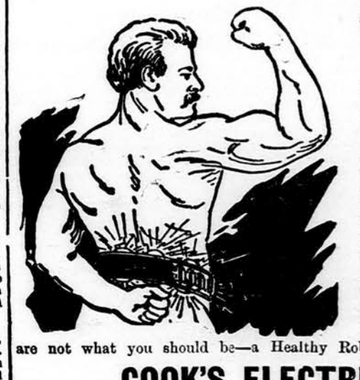

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me! Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

FREE TEST! FREE BOOK!!

I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery it worn to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIPTON'S

TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,

which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Atlay, who has written several interesting books on aspects of legal history, is about to publish a supplement to Lord Campbell's well-known Lives of the Chancellors. He proposes to rewrite the lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham, which formed the conclusion of Campbell's work, as they are not generally thought to be satisfactory. This is a pleasant confirmation of Brougham's famous gibe at Campbell. In pronouncing a panegyric upon a retiring Chancellor the learned friend expressed a hope that he would make a good end although to an expiring Chancellor death was now armed with a new terror. This terror, of course, was the expectation of Campbell's forthcoming biography. The remark has also been attributed to Sir Charles Wetherell, that sturdy opponent of the reform Bill, who plays a leading part in Mr. Stanley Weyman's latest historical romance. Campbell, however, attributes it to Brougham, and he ought to have remembered who it was that said so cutting a thing about him. In any case the jest was not original, since Pope's friend and doctor, Arbuthnot, a century before had described Edmund, Curll as one of the new terrors of death, from his habit of issuing catchpenny lives of eminent persons while they were still awaiting burial. This makes Brougham the more likely author, since that great man had a confirmed habit of trusting to his memory for his jokes, and, unless he is belied, sometimes to his invention for his facts.

This date is somewhat uncertain—is the tercentenary of the death of the learned Lipsius. That once eminent scholar whom his admirers classed—rather above the merits—as the third of the great triumvirate of humanists, of whom Scaliger and Casaubon were the other two, has the ill-luck to be known to modern English readers almost solely from Uncle Toby's jest about his precocity Tristram Shandy. We can hardly be expected to believe that Lipsius did really compose a work the day he was born. An ingenious biographer has tried to rationalise this statement by assuming that it applied, not to the mere physical fact of birth, but to the birth of reason in young Lipsius! This is assumed to have occurred at the age of nine, when he is said to have composed a poem. Lipsius began his formal education at the age of six, and regrets in one of his letters that he made no great advance in the knowledge of Latin and Greek from the age of eight to that of thirteen. Such precocity is easily paralleled by anyone who is at all well read in literary lives. John Stuart Mill's autobiography at once occurs to the mind, as well as that fragment of a historical work quoted by Bain which he began to compose at the age of six and a half. Macaulay was scarcely seven when he undertook to write a compendium of universal history, and really contrived to give a tolerably connected view of the leading events from the Creation to the present time, filling about a quire of paper. At the same age he was engaged upon a tract to persuade the people of Travancore to embrace the Christian religion, and wrote three cantos of a poem in the style of Marmion. Rossetti was barely six years old when he composed a drama, of which his brother tells us that slave and traitor were two words which he found "passim" in Shakspere, so he gave to his principal or only characters the names of Slave and Traitor. Nice cheerful reading it must have been! Tennyson's first long poem was written when he was eight. Indeed, most poets have lisped in numbers, like Pope "some day, no doubt, an enterprising laborious gentleman will go about disinterring these juvenile efforts from the scrap-books and other receptacles in which doting affection has preserved them, and give us two fact volumes of precocities. It is to be feared, however, that no research will avail to recover the day-old work of the great Lipsius.

The Publishers' Circular has done well to draw attention to an American legal decision which may be of very serious concern to English authors. Judge Sanborn of Chicago, has held that the ordinary notice with each instalment of a magazine serial that the matter is copyright does not satisfy the American law, which requires notice on the title-page. If the decision is not reversed, it would seem that all the authors of books published serially in American magazines have lost their American copyright.

Mr. Gilbert Chesterton has been greatly exercised about the grammar of a paragraph reporting Canon Horsley's advocacy of the adoption of snails as an article of diet in England. There is undoubtedly a good deal of constructio ad sensum about the sentences he is dissatisfied with. It was a wicked waste of food, so they ran, to see great big snails crawling about unmolested and uneaten. By pouring boiling water on snails they were ready for food immediately. Mr. Chesterton makes fun of these two sentences through two columns of the Illustrated London News, and suggests various renderings according to the strict grammar. But, incidentally, he gives himself away as a critic by venturing on a translation of what the writer really meant by the last sentence. Mr. Chesterton's translation runs: We, by pouring boiling water on snails, can make them ready to act or ollidate as food for us immediately. Even the original is preferable to this.

To stem the tide of slang anywhere is an heroic endeavour; to attempt the task in America would seem to be a forlorn hope. The task is however about to be attempted by Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly in a book to be published by the Funk and Wagnall's Company, entitled A Desk-Book of Errors in English. Mr. Vizetelly is known as the associate editor of the Standard Dictionary, and the author of a work on Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer. He is no advocate of rampageous purism. He quotes with approval Thomas Jefferson's confession that he was not a friend to a scrupulous purism of style, but would sacrifice niceties of syntax to euphony and strength, as the greatest writers had done. The book is offered rather as a handbook of vulgar errors that have crept into the language. As the famous case of Swift proves, even here it is difficult to foresee what usage will ultimately sanction.

Mrs. Frankau, or Frank Danby, as she is better known to novel-readers, has great capacity in fixing the attention of her readers. She aroused immense interest and curiosity by the unsparing satire of Pigs in Clover. She has in the few last days aroused even more by the publication in the newspapers of her correspondence with the eminent sculptor Mr. Gilbert. The public in general, and perhaps Mr. Gilbert in particular, will await with unquestionable interest her next novel, The Sphinx's Solicitor, to be published by Mr. Heinemann.

Mr. John Lane, the publisher of the series of Living Masters of Music, has taken over from another firm the series known as Music of the Masters. In the latter series a volume is forthcoming on Sir Edward Elgar by the well known musical critic Mr. Ernest Newman. This is not to be confounded with the volume on Elgar in the other series by Mr. R. J. Buckley. Mr. Lane published last week an elaborately illustrated work on Historic Dress, 1007–1900, by Elizabeth McClellan.

Sir Walter Scott was not only the first of romancers in this, and, perhaps, in any age, but has also been the cause of more good writing than any writer except Swift. Lockhart's Life is one of the few preeminently good biographies we possess, and Mr. Andrew Lang's Sir Walter Scott, soon to be noticed in your review columns, is a most worthy successor. With all that he says, not only on the character of his most lovable subject, but on the relative value of the novels, I find myself in most perfect accord with his judgments, and his words about Ivanhoe bring me back to the time when I devoured this the first book I ever read of my own free will, and could not get the characters out of my childish head for months. Whether most boys, as Mr. Lang says fall in love with Rebecca, I cannot say, as it was doubtless my tender years which prevented my caring a dump for either her or Rowena. But I well remember my early passion—which age has not quenched—for Diana Vernon, and if she were really drawn from Scott's lost love, it was only one of the many mistakes of Eros that could have paired them. That the reading world would have lost rather than gained by their union is, however, likely enough. The wives of great writers have seldom been sympathetic to their lords' pursuits, and perhaps it was too conjugal snubs administered by Julia Mannering's prototype that led Sir Walter to give us Catherine Glover, Edith Plantagenet, and the rest of his unyielding heroines. After all did not Goethe's wife call him Herr Geheimrath?

The severest critics of Mr. Donald Smeaton's opinions on public questions in relation to India have never charged him with lack of independence, despite the strength of his partisanship on matters on which he feels and speaks strongly. We are [illegible] to find [illegible] work back that he was a member [illegible] in London we did [illegible] justice. He refuses to dance [illegible] William Wedderburn, [illegible] no longer in the House of Commons, [illegible] the real organiser and inspirer of the Indian Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Smeaton has not [illegible] the British Committe, primarily because he [illegible] approve of its methods, and secondly, because he prefers to take his own line, and not that of Sir William Wedderburn, on Indian questions, as his [illegible] interrogatories in the House clearly show. Sir William by the way does not seem to be finding the presence in Parliament of half-a-dozen ex-Civilians an unmitigated blessing. Some are already manifesting independence, while others have joined avowedly for the sole purpose of "keeping in touch" with Indian question, and knowing what is going on.

"INDIAN MILITARY EXTRAVAGANCE."

SIR HENRY COTTON writes to "The Tribune":—

Sir,—I was unfortunate in not catching Mr. Emmott's eye during the discussions in Committee in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, and was therefore unable to urge, as I intended to have done, a reduction in the number of our British troops in India. I venture, therefore, to appeal to the indulgence of your columns for putting forward a few suggestions in this direction for the consideration of the public.

I can remember the time when 50,000 British troops were considered by the highest military authorities to be ample for the protection of India, and the maintenance of peace and security within its borders. In the time of Lord Ripon this number was only slightly exceeded. It was held in those days that even that margin was capable of reduction, having regard to the rapid extension of railway communication and to the increased facilities afforded by them for military mobilization. But in 1885, occurred one of those fatal panics which are so fruitful of popular demoralization, and the trifling affair at Penjdeh led to the sudden and immediate increase of our British Army in India by ten thousand troops.

Against this increase the ablest members of the Council then in India protested in vain. Sir Auckland Colvin, Finance Minister, and Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Legal Member, recorded a joint minute in which they pointed out in weighty and prophetic language the dangerous character of this increase both in respect of the grievous burden it imposed on the Indian revenues and in particular in the encouragement it would afford to schemes of military aggression. But they were overruled, and from that date there has been a gradual augmentation of the British forces in India, until their strength now stands at its present figure of 78,000. The Army Estimates have rapidly increased from twelve to seventeen, and now to twenty-one millions sterling.

PROTESTS FROM INDIA.

The representatives of the Indian taxpayers in India have cried themselves hoarse in helpless condemnation of this military extravagance. At every National Congress, for many years a resolution has been passed appealing to the Government to take measures to reduce its Army expenditure. It has repeatedly been pointed out that British troops in India are maintained at a standard which enables them to be untilized as an army reserve for Great Britain and that they have been temporarily reduce by 63,000 by drafts for service on Imperial projects in South Africa, in China and in Somaliland, and that the safety of India has not been in any way impaired by this reduction of its establishment.

It is impossible to meet the argument that if 63,000 British troops were adequate for the protection and security of India during the Boer War when Russia was strong and as near to the Indian frontier as she is now, it is unnecessary to retain 78,000 troops in that country when the Russian armies have been shattered in Manchuria and the Russian people are reeling in the throes of internal revolution. The Russian bogey has been the curse of British and Indian foreign policy for more than seventy years, but it is still trotted out in the House of Commons and in the Press at a time when the invasion of India by Russia is a chimera not worth so much too vague for the wildest fancy to contemplate. And yet it is at this moment, of all others, that schemes have been set on foot and deliberately sanctioned to spend nine millions sterling of the Indian ratepayers' money on the reorganization and redistribution of the Indian Army on the North-West frontier for no other object than the protection of the country against Russian invasion. We now learn that two millions more are to be spent on similar projects, and there is no limit to the expenditure which wild-cat schemes of this nature will ultimately involve.

A SINISTER POLICY.

I do not hesitate to say that this concentration of troops on the North-West frontier is a sinister and even wicked policy. The withdrawal of troops from stations in the interior of India to establish one great organized camp along the frontier must infallibly lead to a further demand for the increase of the army to garrison the stations which are now being abandoned or depleted. We ought to be prepared for a reduction in the number of our British troops in India—a reduction which would lead automatically under our linked battalion system to a corresponding reduction in our own country—but the tendency of Lord Kitchener's concentration scheme, to which, it must be remembered, Lord Curzon has given his entire approval, is directly calculated to lead to an indefinite increase. It is some satisfaction to know that Mr. Morley has this scheme under his second consideration.

In your leading article Sir, you have justly pointed out that the safest and surest guarantee of British rule in India is a contented people. If we are willing to govern that wonderful country on liberal and sympathetic lines, to show deference to popular wishes, opinion and aspirations, to encourage and foster the national sentiment of the people and to unite the educated classes of the community with ourselves in the administration of their own affairs and in formulating a policy in which all can join in furtherance of progress and advance, we need have no cause for anxiety. The best protection of India must always rest on the loyalty, confidence and affection of the Indian people. No people in the world are more docile, law-abiding, and grateful for benefits received. And if we administer the country through them, and with them and not against them, and train them up in their responsibilities by conferring on them a gradually larger and larger share of self-government, if we respect their feelings and even their prejudices we shall establish among them a contentment and a security for ourselves which no number of British bayonets can ever furnish.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The weather has been dry except in Assam, where nearly general and moderately heavy rain has fallen. The principal amounts are: Cherrapoonjee seven inches, Silchar four and a half inches, Sibsagar three inches and Dibrugarh two inches. Rain is likely to diminish in Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall in the Indus valley, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 13° in excess of normal in Lower Sind and at Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, while the minimum is 6° to 9° in defect in the Punjab and at Mahegaon, Neemuch, Amreoti, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpur, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Cuddapah and the low 86° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cochin and Cuddapah.

Rain.—Bangalore reports a few drops.

Weather continues fine, pressure in Sind is inclined to decrease.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Mar, 1906, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	..	35
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	4,816	2,837	45	7,698
Total for 11 weeks	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	141	284	1	726
Or mile of Rs. do.	26	16	..	42
Total to corresponding date do.	4,763	2,817	61	7,674
Decrease or the week				Rs. 126
Increase to date				.. 624

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Aboritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

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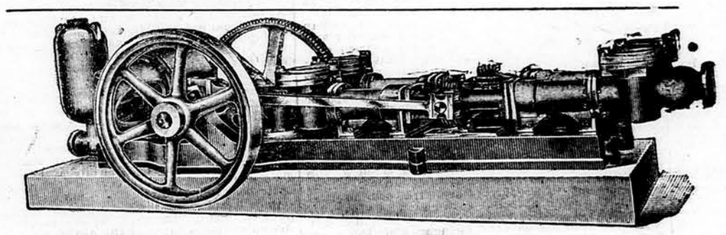

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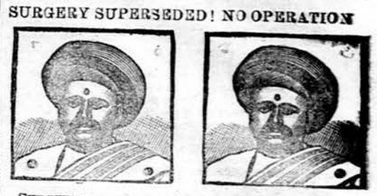

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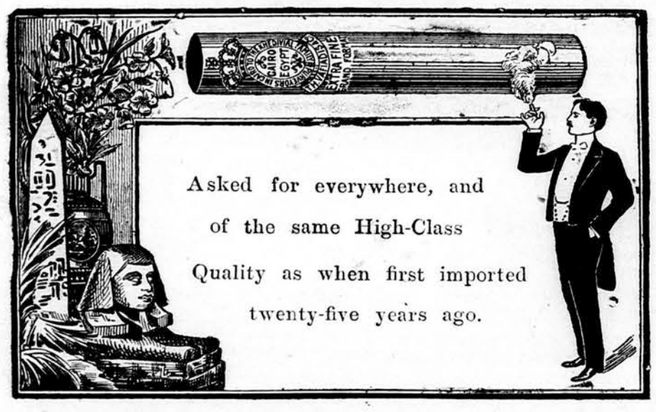

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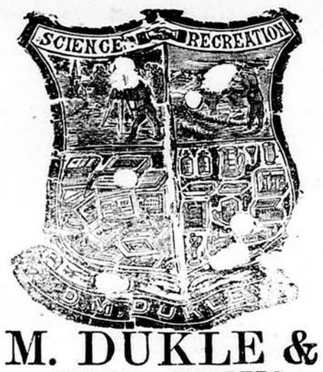

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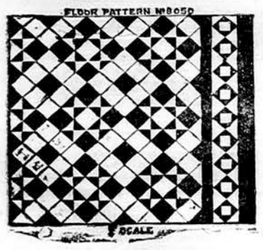

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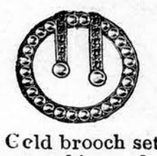
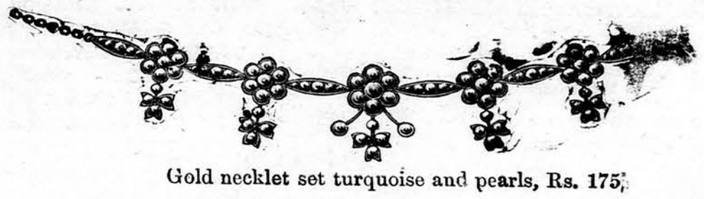


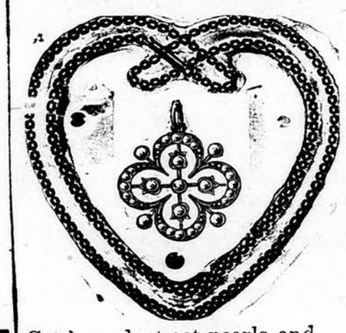
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

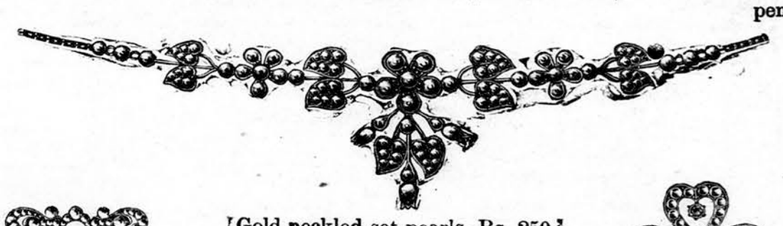
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

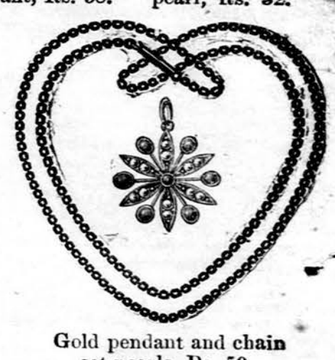
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



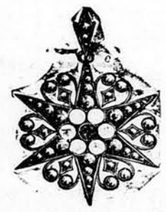
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

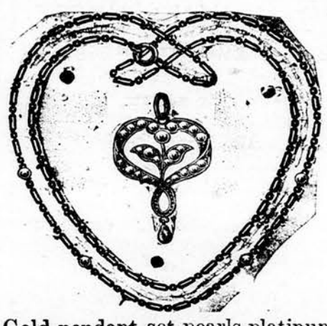
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

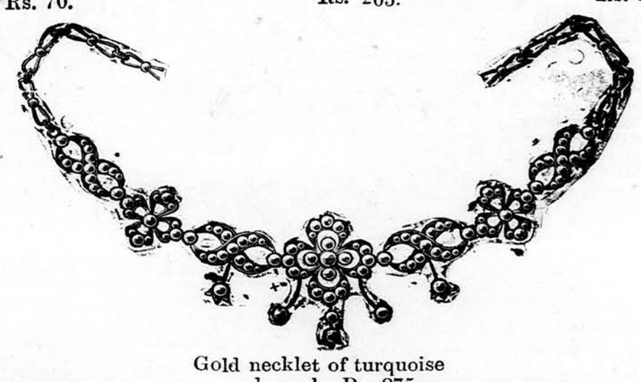
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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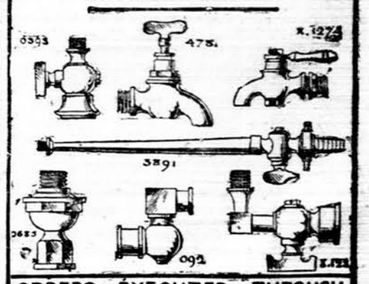

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